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PARIS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1972

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Occasional showers. Temp. 47-52 (14-11). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (13-16). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (13-16). Tomorrow occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 46-55 (13-16). CHANDEL: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (13-16). Tomorrow rain. Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (13-16). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (13-16). Tomorrow rain. Yesterday's temp. 45-55 (13-16).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2



Swiss Lead Ski Parade

Bernhard Russi, shown soaring over a bump yesterday, and his Swiss teammates made the men's downhill in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, a national triumph. Russi won the event and Swiss skiers also finished second, fourth and sixth. French skiers, who once dominated this event, made the race a national catastrophe. Their best result was a 15th, by Roger Rosset-Mignod, while World Cup leader Henri Duvillard came crawling home 19th. The Austrians had a third in the downhill, by Heini Messner, but managed a gold medal yesterday in the women's figure skating won by Beatrix Schuba. The Netherlands—that is, Ard Schenk—speed skated to its third gold medal of the games. Details on Page 12.

Israel Invites Brandt for Visit, First by a Chancellor in Office

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Israel has invited West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to pay an official visit—the first by a West German chancellor to the Jewish state.

The invitation, a major move to normalize relations between the two countries, posed a delicate problem for the Israeli government in view of the strong emotions still felt in some sectors here over the murder of six million Jews by the Nazi regime.

In Bonn, government circles indicated some puzzlement about the reported invitation, which they said had not been discussed with Bonn beforehand in any way and which, as of this afternoon, had not been delivered.

A visit is bound to give rise to controversy and possible demonstrations by right-wing extremists in Israel.

Yet come for Israel to welcome officially the representative of a country with many inhabitants who participated either actively or passively in the Nazi regime.

The government's decision to invite Mr. Brandt was undoubtedly motivated, however, by what is regarded here as his own impeccable past as a staunch anti-Nazi figure who spent the years of World War II outside Germany.

Political sources also point to his present distinction as a Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the invitation, unanimously approved by the government coalition parties, was sent out last night by Premier Golda Meir and was to be handed to Mr. Brandt by Israel's ambassador in Bonn, Eliahu Ben-Horin.

It presupposes a return visit to West Germany by Mrs. Meir, or by her successor if she stands by her declared intention of retiring after the 1973 elections, political sources said here.

The visit will set an official and symbolic seal on the slow and often painful process of reconciliation which began two decades ago with the signing by Israel's first premier, David Ben-Gurion, and West Germany's first chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, of the reparations agreement by which Bonn indemnified Israel as the heir of the Jews persecuted by the Nazis.

No date for the visit was mentioned in the invitation but observers here believed that it would not take place before September at the earliest, and possibly not before 1973.

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Irish Boycott Britain's Goods, Under Threats From Militants

DUBLIN, Feb. 7 (AP).—English biscuits disappeared from supermarket shelves and Scotch whisky was almost unobtainable in bars today as the Irish Republic began an unofficial "boycott British" campaign in earnest.

Spokesmen for the country's five major supermarket chains said they had withdrawn all stocks of British goods and canceled orders worth thousands of dollars for British-made biscuits, canned foods and cereals.

Tavern keepers said they were letting stocks of Scotch whisky and English beer run out and would not replace them.

Business acted after the pro-republican Northern Ireland Action Group threatened steps against them if they did not stop selling British products and support the struggle of Roman Catholics in the North seeking union with the Republic.

The action group's warning was read as a threat that supermarkets and taverns that defied the boycott order would be bombed.

Posters sent to supermarkets at the weekend said: "Sale... British goods cheap here, like Irish lives in Britain."

At Dublin airport, however, cargo workers said they would lift their week-old ban on handling British newspapers at midnight tonight.

The ban was imposed immediately after the killing of 13 Catholics in London during clashes with British paratroopers eight days ago.

Flies to Canada
OTTAWA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Irish External Affairs Minister Patrick Hillery said last night that he would like Canada to help persuade Britain to stop its "military policies" in Northern Ireland.

He arrived here for a one-day visit.

Mr. Hillery said he is on a tour seeking to get friendly governments, including Canada, to "persuade Britain to stop its military policies in Northern Ireland."

IRA Fugitive Seized
DUBLIN, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Police here have arrested Anthony (Duffy) Doherty, a member of the illegal Irish Republican Army and one of the most wanted men in Northern Ireland since his escape from internment from the Crumlin Road jail in Belfast in December.

Mr. Doherty was taken into custody Saturday night on charges of illegally possessing seven rifles and an anti-tank gun. The arrest was in connection with a Jan. 27 cross-border gun battle with British troops in Northern Ireland.

The agreement, which has not been officially published, provides for both short-term trade concessions to the United States and the start of long-term trade negotiations next year.

The spokesman said Mr. Casanovi made his statement on instructions from his government in Paris. A Dutch diplomat said the other five delegations were ready to go along with the accord in its present form.

He added that he regretted the French move, because it might cause the United States to bring up again its objections to the free-trade agreements that the Common Market is negotiating with Sweden, Switzerland and other countries which are not seeking membership.

France's EEC Delegate Asks Revision in Accord With U.S.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP).—A spokesman for the French delegation to the Common Market said today his government wants a change in the tentative agreement on trade reached Friday with William D. Miller, President Nixon's trade envoy.

The spokesman said Emile Casmajón, acting head of the delegation, asked the other member countries of the European Economic Community to insist on inserting a unilateral statement that they would like to have better access to the American market for some of their products.

His stand was taken at a meeting of permanent representatives in Brussels.

Heads of the other five delegations said they would consult their governments.

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IRA Man Flees Jail By a Ruse

Ulster to Try 26 On Newry March

BELFAST, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Six priests visited Long Kesh internment camp near here—and seven came out, in one of the boldest escapes yet managed by the Irish Republican Army.

The extra "priest" was high-ranking IRA "Provisional Wing" staff officer Francis McGuigan, who last night became the first man to escape from the heavily guarded camp, sources said here today.

In another development today, police said 26 persons, including British MP Bernadette Devlin and other members of the British and Northern Ireland parliaments, will be prosecuted for taking part in yesterday's illegal civil rights march in Newry. "The summonses are in the course of being served," a police spokesman said.

The latest jail break-out is bound to cause acute embarrassment to the Northern Ireland government, which has called Long Kesh escape-proof.

Mr. McGuigan's absence was not noticed by authorities and guards until an unidentified woman telephoned a local newspaper. It is believed he had an 18-hour head start.

The 24-year-old IRA leader is a staff officer at brigade level in Belfast's Catholic Ardoyne area. He was arrested by troops in a big raid last Aug. 9—the day the march in Newry was interrupted.

Mr. McGuigan's father and brother are in Long Kesh, which is guarded by a large detachment of troops. The camp is 10 miles from Belfast.

The woman who telephoned the newspaper said that Mr. McGuigan was now "safe"—thought to mean that he was over the border in the Irish Republic.

Among the prominent figures receiving summonses for the Newry march were Gerry Fitt, leader of the six opposition Social Democratic and Labor party members in the Ulster Parliament, all of whom took part in the civil rights procession.

The Ireland government's ban on parades carries a mandatory six-month prison sentence but magistrates can suspend the sentence in extenuating circumstances.

Catholic civil rights workers, pleased with the events in Newry, today were planning their next big protest, a "D for Disruption Day" on Wednesday. They intend to paralyze the province's working life by plans as yet undisclosed, but presumably all-day or part-day work stoppages.

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Author Clifford Irving in New York yesterday to testify before a federal grand jury.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Clifford Irving, key figure in the mystery surrounding his purported biography of billionaire reclusive Howard Hughes, today went before a federal grand jury probing the \$850,000 affair.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Internal Revenue Service filed tax liens against Mr. and Mrs. Irving today.

The IRS filed liens for \$346,993 against Mr. Irving and \$288,118 against his wife with the county registrar.

A spokesman said they establish

"a priority for the IRS against other creditors, tying up the assets of the persons against whom the liens had been issued."

A federal judge ruled today that Mr. Irving would be required to give certain samples of his handwriting to the grand jury. The government requested certain handwriting samples from Mr. Irving when he appeared this morning before the grand jury.

One government authority said: "We might ask him to write H.R. Hughes five times to make a comparison."

Mr. Irving, 41, entered the jury

room at the U.S. Courthouse here with his criminal-law attorney, Maurice Nessen. With them was Philip Lorber, a lawyer representing Mr. Irving's wife, Edith, 36, who allegedly converted into cash three publisher's checks for \$850,000 intended for Mr. Hughes. Mr. Hughes has said he never received any of the money, and never authorized the book or met Mr. Irving.

Mr. Irving came out of the jury chamber after an hour and 40 minutes, smiling but refusing to answer newsmen's questions.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Army Total Below 100,000 In S. Vietnam

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (AP).—U.S. Army troop strength in Vietnam dropped to below 100,000 for the first time in more than six years, and overall American strength—all services—fell to 123,700 last week, the U.S. Command announced today.

The overall figure of 123,700 showed a drop of 2,800 troops in the past week, and is the lowest since September, 1965, when there were 123,300 American troops in Vietnam.

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At Nixon-Breshnev Summit Laird Asks Talks on Curbing Military Aid to Two Vietnams

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird has expressed hope that the forthcoming U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Moscow will include discussion of mutual restraint in supplying military aid to North and South Vietnam.

The United States, Mr. Laird says, "won't be able to terminate aid to South Vietnam for some time to come, just as the Soviets can't shut off their aid to the North."

The critical question of limiting the type of aid which enables both sides to keep fighting indefinitely in Vietnam "must be negotiated between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.," says Mr. Laird, "and I hope that whole area will be discussed" at the May summit meetings.

The Soviet bloc supplies roughly 80 percent of the outside military aid flowing into North Vietnam, with China providing the rest.

Wide-Ranging Interview
Among other things discussed during a wide-ranging interview in his office, Mr. Laird also said he was hopeful about the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, that over the long run he was concerned mostly about the economy in South Vietnam and that the Pentagon is no place for a born politician to further his career.

Mr. Laird linked the long-term prospects for scaling down the flow of heavy arms into Indo-China with the overall prospects for improved U.S.-Soviet relations, particularly in the trade field.

However, he has not been one who has favored opening up greater trade with Russia in certain areas until there are demonstrably better relations between the two superpowers.

The key to peace in Southeast Asia, he said, is also "in the trade route" with Russia. The United States, Mr. Laird said, "should move toward this (more trade with Russia) but not until we have better understandings with the Russians."

In effect, Mr. Laird reflects a view that is widespread in the U.S. government that the Soviets have placed high priority on expanding trade with this country, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Britain to Go Metric by End of 1975 But Switchover Won't Be Sudden

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Britain, which abandoned its shillings and pence coins in favor of decimal money a year ago, will switch from pints and yards to liters and meters by the end of 1975, the government announced today.

But it said in an official White Paper that there will be no sudden switchover on an "M-for-Metric Day" like "D-Day" on Feb. 15, 1971 when Britain scrapped its old money and "went decimal."

The changeover will be gradual, the White Paper said, although Britain ultimately will fall into line with a European Common Market directive that all member countries should use the metric system of weights and measures by the beginning of 1978.

Where there are special reasons, the White Paper said, the

present measures may be retained until the beginning of 1978 or even longer.

The White Paper said that British pub managers, who have been fighting to retain the right to sell draught beer by the pint, will still be allowed to do so after Britain "goes metric."

But it said it would be "undesirable" for them to sell by both the pint and the liter in the same bar—they must choose one or the other, it said.

The White Paper encouraged British industry to jump the gun and start using metric units now so that Britons gen-

India Is Reported Planning Dacca Pullout in Month

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (AP).—All Indian troops will be withdrawn from Bangladesh by the end of next month under an agreement reached by Prime Ministers Indira Gandhi and Mujibur Rahman, United News of India reported tonight.

The agency, in a dispatch from Calcutta quoting reliable sources, said the two leaders felt that the purpose for which the troops were sent into the state—when it was still known as East Pakistan—had been fulfilled. Mrs. Gandhi and Sheikh Mujib held discussions in Calcutta for the last two days, and a communiqué on their talks is to be issued tomorrow morning, after the Bangladesh leader leaves for Dacca.

The talks covered a total of about six hours in three sessions since yesterday. Some observers feel they could lead to some kind of collaboration between India and its neighbor in economic planning.

Informal sources said the declaration could also be expected to make a joint appeal to Pakistan to accept the reality of Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, and to cooperate for peace in the subcontinent.

The prime ministers felt that keeping Indian troops in Bangladesh any longer would merely serve as fuel to Pakistani propaganda, the agency added.

Military sources said that of 150,000 Indian troops deployed during last December's Indian-Pakistani war, only 40,000 remain in Bangladesh.

United News said the remaining troops would be withdrawn in phases, with the process to be completed by the third week in March.

Refugees Return
Indian officials have repeatedly stated that Indian troops have stayed on in Bangladesh primarily to insure that an estimated 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India last year will be settled in their old villages as they return home.

According to the Indian government, about two-thirds of the refugees have already returned to Bangladesh and the remainder is expected to do so by the end of the month.

Indian troops also have been partly responsible for maintaining law and order, but this task is to be taken over by the newly formed Bangladesh militia.

Withdrawal of Indian troops has been made a precondition of recognition of Bangladesh by some countries.

World Meet Banned
NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Mrs. Gandhi said today she is prepared to meet President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on Indian soil for talks.

She made clear that she would not discuss Bangladesh in talks with Mr. Bhutto.

"We are always prepared for talks on matters relating to [our] two countries," Mrs. Gandhi said. "If Mr. Bhutto wants to talk about Bangladesh, he will have to talk to that country."

Officials believe the operation in Mirpur would last a further seven to 14 days.

The hardest parts will be Section 11 and Section 12, which are known to contain the most die-hard anti-Bangladesh Biharis. The area is reported to be full of weapons and tough resistance is expected.

Arms Brought Out
Newsmen were today shown a truckload of arms brought out of Mirpur. There were about 100 old-fashioned rifles, most of them (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Serious Rift Possible Thieu Displeased at Way U.S. Interprets His Offer to Quit

By Peter Osmon

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu let it be known today that he strongly disapproves of the broad interpretation American officials are giving to his offer to resign as part of a negotiated settlement of the war.

The issue has the potential for becoming the most serious rift between the allies on tactics at Paris since the fall of 1968, when the South Vietnamese refused to sit at the same table with the Viet Cong.

So far, Mr. Thieu has made his view known only indirectly through newspapers he privately controls and government radio and television, but observers here have a public and official protest of some kind may be in the offing.

Implication of "Flexibility"
Mr. Thieu's mounting concern appears to be over the implications for him of American "flexibility" on the terms for an internationally supervised presidential election in South Vietnam in which the Communists would take part.

He evidently fears that his offer to resign one month before such a contest may turn out to be the leverage the Communists need to force him out altogether as part of a settlement package.

In responding last Thursday to President Nixon's eight-point peace plan, the Viet Cong said in Paris that Mr. Thieu alone must resign immediately. Previously, the Communists had called on the United States to "cease to support Thieu" without specifying a time.

At a press conference in Washington the same day, Secretary of State William Rogers was asked whether the United States was flexible on the composition of the group that would organize the election (the questioner called it a "caretaker government") and the length of time Mr. Thieu would resign prior to the contest.

"Yes, we are," Mr. Rogers replied. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Study Says Soviet Ships Patrol Protectively Off Guinea

By David B. Ottaway
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has been maintaining a "regular combatant patrol" off the coast of the west African state of Guinea for over a year now, according to a paper prepared for the Center for Naval Analyses, a "think tank" for the U.S. Navy.

Todds, in Jail In Rhodesia, Hungry, Sick

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Judith Todd, 28-year-old daughter of former Premier Ian Smith, today completed the third day of a hunger strike alone in her detention cell.

Her mother was turned away from the jail, her father doubted he would survive the winter in his cell in another jail, and the government reminded journalists it is illegal to mention their names.

Today her mother, Mrs. Grace Todd, said, "The prison authorities told me they have withdrawn the visiting privilege and that I should ring again in a few days."

Mrs. Todd said authorities did allow her to visit her husband at Gatooma Jail, 80 miles southwest of Salisbury.

Delhi Talks Cover Naval Arms Race In Indian Ocean

NEW DELHI, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The danger of a naval arms race in the Indian Ocean figured prominently at the Indo-British talks, which started here today, officials said.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh, headed their delegations during the two-hour talks.

The two delegations discussed the problem of the Indian Ocean and both sides attached importance to the need to consider how we can prevent the danger of a naval arms race in the Indian Ocean, an Indian spokesman said.

A British delegation spokesman agreed with him, but both declined to comment on what the danger was and who was posing it.

The British spokesman said the delegations also discussed the immediate problems of the subcontinent, including the question of reconstruction of Bangladesh.

Consultations Continue in Italian Crisis

Premier-Designate Sees Party Leaders

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP).—Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti kept up his consultations today to see if he can form a government and end Italy's 23-day political crisis.

He received Republican party leader Ugo La Malfa and asked if the Republicans would take part in a government of extreme rigor and severity in fiscal affairs.

Mr. La Malfa told newsmen later that he said that was the kind of government the Republicans have been urging for years. But he added:

"We do not hold it to be easy, one year from parliamentary elections, to realize this kind of government. Internal and external pressures would render it difficult to achieve."

Further Talks
Afterward Mr. Andreotti met with a delegation from the Democratic Socialists, another of the four parties that have made up the "center-left" coalition over the last nine years.

The 53-year-old Mr. Andreotti, a popular politician and many times a minister, got a mandate from President Giovanni Leone Saturday to try to shape up a cabinet.

Previously, Emilio Colombo, the last premier in Italy, had failed in his efforts to patch together the center-left.

Should all attempts at molding a government fail, Mr. Leone will have to announce the dissolution of parliament and schedule elections a year ahead of time.

Malta Is Cool At Reopening Of Base Talks

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP).—Malta, Britain and its NATO allies went through a tough bargaining session today with Malta demanding that NATO "change its stand" if it wants to use the island's strategic military base.

Another session was set for tomorrow morning.

"The situation is not too bright," Malta's Socialist Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said after three hours of talks with NATO secretary-general Joseph Luns and British Defense Minister Lord Carrington.

Mr. Luns said, "It was not what I would call an easy session. I had hoped for more progress."

Mr. Luns added, however, that the meeting yielded "some definite clarification of the problem."

Yet Another Round
The NATO official also doubted that a final accord would be achieved in this round. "I think another round will be necessary," he said.

The negotiators had gone into the fourth round in a conciliatory mood. The third round had ended in heated bickering on Jan. 28.

Mr. Mintoff originally demanded a rent of \$18 million a year for the bases. The final British NATO offer was for \$14 million but two weeks ago, Mr. Mintoff requested an additional cash payment of \$10.25 million sterling.

This request was rejected by NATO at the last negotiating session in Rome and Mr. Mintoff returned to Malta for consultations.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

about his testimony and its reception.

All he said to reporters was, "Nice to see you" and "I have no comment."

"My conscience admonishes me not to let him say anything," explained Mr. Neesen, who had won several delays in Mr. Irving's appearance on grounds that he was an attorney and not fully acquainted with the case.

Mrs. Irving is expected to appear before the grand jury tomorrow, along with Richard Siskind, who helped Mr. Irving compile the Hughes book, and Nina van Pallandt, one of the "other women" in Mr. Irving's life.

Up until his date with the federal prosecutor, Mr. Irving continued to assure friends that they would be "surprised at how simple it all is."

He spent last night exchanging quips on the case with three cronies at a Chinese restaurant and poring over an article about himself in an advance copy of Life magazine with obvious relish.

He read his fortune from a Chinese cookie smilingly, according to a New York Post reporter who was present.

The forecast in the fortune cookie was: "Your efforts will be rewarded."

The Life article was accompanied by a photograph of a scuba-diving teacher, Ann Baxter, who allegedly accompanied Mr. Irving to the Virgin Islands for a meeting with Mr. Hughes that never materialized.

The meeting was set up in December, Mr. Irving claims, after he had spent about nine months taping 100 interviews with Mr. Hughes in Florida, California, Mexico and the Bahamas, where the billionaire occupies a hotel hideaway.

Newweek magazine reports in this week's issue that a transcript with marginal notes in Mr. Irving's handwriting, reportedly used by Mr. Irving to convince his McGraw-Hill Inc. publishers of his contacts with the billionaire, may be an 18-year-old document.

It says that a former writer for the now-defunct Look magazine remembers that Mr. Hughes made corrections on such a document for a Look article 18 years ago.

Neither McGraw-Hill nor Life, which was to have serialized excerpts from the "autobiography," have announced final cancellation of their publication plans pending outcome of the grand jury investigation.

Besides Mrs. Irving, Mr. Siskind and Mrs. van Pallandt, others due to testify before the jury include executives of McGraw-Hill and officers of the Hughes Tool Co., the billionaire's key firm, who have repudiated the book and sued to block its publication.

Swiss authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of both Irving on fraud and forgery charges growing out of Mrs. Irving's use of Swiss bank accounts to deposit McGraw-Hill's checks and convert them into the \$650,000.

The Swiss have found about \$442,000 still in Swiss accounts, which have been frozen.

On Saturday, the Zurich prosecutor said he was initiating action to extradite Mrs. Irving, a Swiss national. He said that Mr. Irving would be immune from extradition while staying in the United States, but his extradition would be sought if he left the United States.

U.S. sources have indicated that they want to complete their probes here before considering extradition of Mrs. Irving. The State Department said today that it had not received the extradition request, but the Swiss have pointed out that time is required for its delivery, from cantonal authorities to the Swiss federal government and thence to Washington.



Richard Siskind (center), Clifford Irving's aide, with his lawyer Frederik Boyden (left) at Madrid airport yesterday moments before they left for New York.

Probers Hear Irving; U.S. Tax Liens Filed

(Continued from Page 1)

wealthy American friend and neighbor here of Mr. Irving, but "they found nothing at all," Mr. Albertini's wife said today.

Mr. Albertini told newsmen last week that he once kept Mr. Irving's manuscript of the Hughes book in his home for about 10 days.

Sources said two Spanish plainclothesmen carried out the search with a search warrant Saturday.

The source said the search request came from Interpol.

Suskind on Way
PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Mr. Suskind, 46, who helped research the purported autobiography of Mr. Hughes, today left for New York to testify before the federal grand jury.

Mr. Suskind is expected to appear before the grand jury tomorrow, along with Richard Siskind, who helped Mr. Irving compile the Hughes book, and Nina van Pallandt, one of the "other women" in Mr. Irving's life.

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The Life article was accompanied by a photograph of a scuba-diving teacher, Ann Baxter, who allegedly accompanied Mr. Irving to the Virgin Islands for a meeting with Mr. Hughes that never materialized.

The meeting was set up in December, Mr. Irving claims, after he had spent about nine months taping 100 interviews with Mr. Hughes in Florida, California, Mexico and the Bahamas, where the billionaire occupies a hotel hideaway.

Newweek magazine reports in this week's issue that a transcript with marginal notes in Mr. Irving's handwriting, reportedly used by Mr. Irving to convince his McGraw-Hill Inc. publishers of his contacts with the billionaire, may be an 18-year-old document.

It says that a former writer for the now-defunct Look magazine remembers that Mr. Hughes made corrections on such a document for a Look article 18 years ago.

Neither McGraw-Hill nor Life, which was to have serialized excerpts from the "autobiography," have announced final cancellation of their publication plans pending outcome of the grand jury investigation.

Besides Mrs. Irving, Mr. Siskind and Mrs. van Pallandt, others due to testify before the jury include executives of McGraw-Hill and officers of the Hughes Tool Co., the billionaire's key firm, who have repudiated the book and sued to block its publication.

Swiss authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of both Irving on fraud and forgery charges growing out of Mrs. Irving's use of Swiss bank accounts to deposit McGraw-Hill's checks and convert them into the \$650,000.

The Swiss have found about \$442,000 still in Swiss accounts, which have been frozen.

On Saturday, the Zurich prosecutor said he was initiating action to extradite Mrs. Irving, a Swiss national. He said that Mr. Irving would be immune from extradition while staying in the United States, but his extradition would be sought if he left the United States.

U.S. sources have indicated that they want to complete their probes here before considering extradition of Mrs. Irving. The State Department said today that it had not received the extradition request, but the Swiss have pointed out that time is required for its delivery, from cantonal authorities to the Swiss federal government and thence to Washington.

Friend's Villa Searched
IBIZA, Feb. 7 (AP).—Spanish police have searched the sprawling villa of Gerald Albertini, a

It's Ambassador Gross
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—President Nixon accorded the personal rank of ambassador today to Nelson Gross as head of the U.S. delegation to a UN narcotics conference in Geneva March 6.

Mr. Gross is a senior adviser to the secretary of state and coordinator for international narcotics matters.

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Rockets Fired Into Kon Tum, Expected Target of Offensive

SAIGON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Communist troops fired two rockets into the Central Highlands provincial capital of Kon Tum today. Along the central coast, militiamen claimed to have killed the Viet Cong "chief" of troubled Binh Dinh Province, military spokesmen said.

Kon Tum is expected to be a prime target in a building Communist offensive in the highlands, according to allied intelligence.

The Viet Cong fired the Russian-made 115-mm rockets into Kon Tum early today, killing one Vietnamese soldier and wounding three others.

Near Red Stronghold
Kon Tum, a town of 30,000, is 280 miles north of Saigon. It is 40 miles southeast of the so-called border area, where Cambodia, South Vietnam and Laos come together, in which there are an estimated 15,000 North Vietnamese troops.

The so-called Communist province chief or "military-political commissar" for Binh Dinh was among six persons killed in a large bunker discovered by Regional Forces troops patrolling about five miles southwest of Phay My district town, a spokesman said.

The spokesman said RF troops identified the man as the top Communist in the province from papers found on his body. He was killed when they tossed grenades into the bunker.

A Viet Cong village chief and a doctor were also killed in the grenade attack, the spokesman said.

In Laos, Cambodian troops today withdrew from the south Laotian town of Dong Hen after a heavy night attack by North Vietnamese, military sources said in Vietnam.

Dong Hen, 35 miles east of the regional capital of Savannakhet, on the border with Thailand, lies on the main highway to Quang Tri Province in South Vietnam.

The sources said the town was captured by three battalions of North Vietnamese troops. Two battalions of government troops and a special guerrilla force

ing that Mr. Rogers' statement on Thursday amounted to "an excessive and unacceptable intervention into Vietnamese internal affairs."

Today, Mr. Thieu was said to have taken action. A newspaper run by his private secretary reported that Mr. Thieu had telephoned his negotiator in Paris and told him that "from now on, any Vietnamese matter must be made public and interpreted by the Vietnamese delegation instead of the U.S."

Porter Reportedly Informed
The newspaper, Tin Song, also said that the negotiator, Ambassador Phan Dang Lam, had been given instructions to inform U.S. negotiator William Porter that:

"Any detail in the peace proposals relating to the internal affairs of South Vietnam must be set forth solely by the South Vietnamese delegation and only in this case are the proposals valid and recognized by the Republic of Vietnam."

The newspaper further reported that the Vietnamese Ambassador in Washington, Bui Diem, was ordered to have "immediate contacts" with American officials to find out what Mr. Rogers meant in his references to flexibility.

In agreeing originally to the American request that he offer to resign, Mr. Thieu apparently underestimated just how significant such a proposition might be and what it could lead to.

Now Mr. Thieu has discovered that not only is Washington taking the matter seriously but they may even be prepared to speed up his departure and perhaps even exclude him as a candidate in the election that follows.

Another disquieting surprise for Mr. Thieu must be the fact that the impression has been taken hold among many South Vietnamese that now that he has said he would go, it becomes only a question of time until it happens.

This could lead in short order to an undermining of Mr. Thieu's authority.

were in Dong Hen when the attack started. In the past two weeks there has been an upsurge in North Vietnamese activity in southern Laos.

Thai Drive in North
BANGKOK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Thai government forces supported by air strikes early today pressed a campaign against Communist insurgents in three northern provinces near the Laotian border, with both sides suffering heavy losses, field reports said.

Military sources reported a company of Thai soldiers was locked in battle with about 500 guerrillas on the Hin Long Khum mountain range in Phitsanulok Province after overcoming a camp used by the guerrillas.

Thai planes continued to bomb insurgent hideouts in Phitsanulok, Petchabun and Loel provinces.

Laird Wants Curb on Aid To 2 Vietnams

(Continued from Page 1)

in particular on importing American technology and machinery in consumer fields and the exploitation of natural resources.

In return for more normal commercial relations, however, the defense chief believes the Russians should show good faith by displaying a willingness to help out some of the world's hot spots—such as Vietnam and the Middle East.

Mr. Laird concedes that he "thought as good a battle as could" within the administration but was overruled on the question of U.S. firms helping to build and supply the huge Kama River plant that the Russians plan to make into the world's largest tractor factory.

He opposed cooperation in the venture while the Soviets were continuing to supply North Vietnam with trucks which the Russians label as "economic aid—to shuttle supplies down the Ho Chi Minh Trail."

However, he stresses that his view was a "minority position," that he "can't complain about not having my say," and that having lost the argument, he was now backing the administration's "policy" and "not making" about it.

On other matters, Mr. Laird made these points:

● Vietnam. Asked what worried him the most in the long-term picture in Vietnam, he pointed to the economic question: "whether we can gradually turn over some of the responsibility to those nations that should be supporting the area."

"The Japanese," he said, "are putting in a very large level of economic aid. But, he added, 'they have to realize they cannot continue to reap those economic benefits.'"

Mr. Laird has made the point on several occasions recently that Japan stands to gain most from the huge U.S. investment in Indo-China. He says he believes the Japanese government has got the message that the United States expects Japan to do more in the future.

In Mr. Laird's view, economic progress in South Vietnam itself has also been substantial, though he complained that that aspect of the situation is rarely covered in the press. He noted that in South Korea, in 1961 to 1969, there was annual inflation of 150 to 300 percent. "It is not that way in Vietnam," the secretary said.

● Political future. He virtually ruled himself out of running for political office—at least for a while—after completing his four-year tour of duty in the Pentagon.

"I would have liked to stay in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare" rather than the Pentagon, Mr. Laird said.

"This is the end of the line for a politician," The Pentagon, he added, "is not any place for a politician to go."

Mr. Laird appeared to be saying that associated with the nation's war machinery—even in trying to end the war—had made it difficult for him to resume the political career that virtually everyone suspects he wants.

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'Below Minimum Acceptable Levels'**Nixon Signs Foreign Aid Bill But Calls It 'Disappointment'**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—President Nixon signed today a \$3.75-billion foreign-aid authorization act but criticized it as "a great disappointment" which hampers his conduct of foreign affairs.

The measure, Mr. Nixon said, severely cuts the amounts he requested for development and security assistance and "is below minimum acceptable levels."

Nor, does it include, the Pres-

ident said, major reform proposals which he sent to Congress last April.

He also complained that "the bill reaches my desk more than half a century through the fiscal year, delayed by legislative entanglements resulting from an unprecedented number of restrictive and nonmerit amendments, some of which raise grave constitutional questions."

While many were modified or removed in the long months of debate, Mr. Nixon continued, "the final product adds significant restrictions and limitations to those already in law which have hampered the efficient administration of foreign aid and the effective conduct of foreign affairs."

Earlier President Nixon signed a new federal law aimed at regulating the raising and spending of election funds for presidential and congressional candidates in this high-cost era of television campaigning.

Mr. Nixon called the bill realistic and enforceable.

The new measure, effective in 80 days, becomes the first reform in campaign spending in nearly half a century, replacing the outmoded and toothless 1925 Corrupt Practices Act.

It placed a ceiling on the amount that may be spent this year on behalf of presidential candidates, including primaries. It also requires stiffer periodic financial reports and brings under control the myriad political fund-raising committees which in the past were able to circumvent spending restrictions.

Under a formula allowing roughly 10 cents a voter, each party will be permitted to spend up to \$13.8 million on plugging their 1972 presidential nominees, but only about \$4.4 million may be used for television and radio messages.

This compares with the \$12.6 million spent by the Republicans in the 1968 Nixon campaign and the \$6.1 million used by the Democrats in Hubert H. Humphrey's losing effort four years ago.

In signing the bill Mr. Nixon said it is "an important step forward in an area which has been of great public concern."

He added: "Because I share that concern, I am pleased to give my approval to this bill."

Mr. Nixon, who waited until the deadline to sign the legislation, said that it "will guard against campaign abuses and will work to build public confidence in the integrity in the electoral process."

Some question arose about enforcement of the law, although Mr. Nixon insisted it will be enforced.

A Justice Department section which had responsibility for violations of the Corrupt Practices Act was disbanded last August and its duties split between two other sections.

N.Y. Man Finds and Returns Negotiable \$1.6 Million Check

By Paul L. Montgomery

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (UPI).—How a sharp-eyed electrician cleared up \$1,600,000 worth of worry for a Texas grain exporter was disclosed today.

The electrician, Norris Wilson, 41, turned over a negotiable \$1,600,000 cashier's check to the grain dealer, Goodpasture Inc. of Houston, after the company and its bank had spent a frantic 24 hours looking for it.

A messenger had lost the check—payment by the government of Pakistan for a wheat shipment in the financial district here on Friday.

Mr. Wilson, who works for the assay office of the Treasury Department, was walking to the subway from work on Friday when he spotted a plain white envelope on the sidewalk. The check was inside.

"I was with some friends," Mr. Wilson recalled. "I showed them the amount on the check and we all laughed about it and kept going."

At his home in St. Albans, Queens, Mr. Wilson had some second thoughts and looked at the check again, then showed it to his wife, Virginia. Gradually it occurred to them that the check was real. They tried to call the National Bank of Pakistan, 99 Wall Street, on which the check was drawn, but by then the office had closed. So they put the check aside until morning.

"Curt Kennedy, executive vice-president of Goodpasture, explain-



"SOMETHING'S ROTTEN..." The sea gull didn't do it... But, sometime early Sunday morning, unknown persons maliciously damaged Copenhagen's world famous Little Mermaid statue by smearing it with blue and white paint. This is not the first time something like this has happened, six years ago she was even decapitated. Police are without clues.

Most Intensive Program in U.S.**San Francisco Combatting The Clog and Smog of Cars**

By Robert Landry

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI).—Guards are posted on the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge these days to look for motorists riding with replicas of human beings beside them. Since Dec. 8, autos carrying three or more people have been able to cross the bridge free during morning rush hours—and a few drivers have tried to evade the 50-cent toll by carrying dummies as passengers.

On San Francisco's other picturesque bridge—the Golden Gate—toll collectors are handing out free bus tickets and urging commuters to take the bus next time instead of their cars.

The free bus tickets and absence of tolls for car pools are two elements in the most comprehensive effort undertaken by an American city to pry people away from their automobiles.

Around the nation, urban planners are searching for new ways to cope with the automobile, to unclog streets, reduce air pollution and diminish the appetite of automobiles for more and more asphalt and concrete.

New York is studying the feasibility of turning Madison Avenue into a mall. Chicago officials are studying a proposal to ban autos from large sections of the central business district between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. In Atlanta, closing of the city's famed thoroughfare, Peachtree Street, has been proposed.

But more than any other city, San Francisco is taking dramatic steps that it hopes will reduce automobile congestion.

A city ardently protective of its charm and gracious views, San Francisco has blocked construction of new state freeways through the city since 1966, when it started the so-called "freeway revolt" that has spread to many other cities.

It is trying to discourage use of private cars and to provide better public transportation. The following points illustrate what is happening in San Francisco:

- Sometime this summer, it will become the nation's first city in more than 70 years to open a new region-wide rapid transit network.
- To discourage use of private cars for commuting, the city last year levied a 25 percent tax on downtown parking lots.
- The city's internal transit system is being modernized at a cost of \$85.5 million, in a project that includes construction of new cable cars and the first major extension of an American streetcar line in more than 25 years.
- Discounts to auto commuters have been eliminated on the Golden Gate Bridge. And, instead of abolishing tolls when bridge construction bonds were paid off last July, the income was earmarked to subsidize a new commuter bus line that started operating over the bridge Jan. 3.
- Ferryboats, which had disappeared after the city's two major bridges were built, have been revived.
- "We've told the state they can build all the freeways they want—if they're underground," Mayor Joseph L. Alioto said recently. It is a view that seems to be unanimous among local political leaders.

San Francisco's famous hills and bay are two major reasons for its transportation problems. The hills are an obstacle course to mobility both within the city and to traffic moving through it. San Francisco's position at the tip of a peninsula is a natural barrier to urban sprawl.

Last fall, the city's voters rejected a proposal that would have limited future office-building construction to five stories. The vote is likely to accelerate construction of high-rise buildings, a trend some have disparaged as the "Manhattanization" of San Francisco.

More office towers will inevitably mean more suburban commuters. The number increased 50 percent between 1960 and 1968, and a recent City Planning Department analysis projected that as many as 30,000 additional automobiles would be attempting to enter and leave downtown during the peak periods of 1980.

Value-Added Tax Provides For Rebates**Nixon Project Spares Poor, Middle Groups**

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—The Nixon administration's tentative plan for a value-added tax includes rebates of at least part of the tax not just to poor families but to those well into the upper-middle-income category—for example, a family of four with an income of \$20,000 a year.

The rebate plan has been designed to blunt a main argument by opponents of the tax. This is that a value-added tax, which is a type of national sales tax, costs the poor proportionately more than the middle class, and the middle class more than the rich.

The rebate plan is contained in the draft version of the tax that President Nixon has submitted for study to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, an organization of federal, state and local officials.

Other Features

Other features of the draft plan that have not previously been disclosed include the following:

- The rate of the tax would be 2 1/2 or 3 percent. It would be paid at every step of the manufacturing and distribution process on all products and nearly all services.
- The proceeds of the tax would be turned over to the states to finance public primary and secondary schools, but only if none of the proceeds of a local property tax are used to finance public education.
- A state could remain eligible to receive its share of the value-added tax if it enacted a statewide property tax and used its proceeds to finance public education. But the statewide property tax would be limited to a tax on industrial and commercial property. Residential property could not be covered.
- The plan to rebate all of the value-added tax to the poor and part of it to most of the middle class would greatly reduce the amount of revenue that would be raised by the tax.
- The administration has estimated that a 3 percent value-added tax would raise \$18 billion, without the rebate, given the current size of the economy. A \$18 billion figure that was published earlier was based on 1970 levels of economic activity.

\$5 Billion Reduction

The rebate provisions would reduce the revenue yield of the tax by about \$5 billion, leaving about \$13 billion as the net yield of the tax.

That amount is between a quarter and a third of current local governmental outlays for public primary and secondary education. Despite its heavy cost in lost revenue, the administration views the rebate plan as essential if it is going to attempt to get a value-added tax through Congress, which promises to be a difficult matter even with the rebate plan included.

The draft plan would rebate all of the value-added tax to people below a specified income level and rebate part of the tax to people above that level. The rebate would decrease as income increased, to where there would be no rebate at all above the income level of \$20,000 for a family of four.

The amount of money that would be rebated would not be the actual amount paid out in value-added taxes, even at the bottom of the income scale. Instead, it would be a flat amount at each level of income. For poor families, the rebate would approximate full reimbursement for value-added taxes paid.

2 Dutch Gas Lines Target of Blasts

RAVENSTEIN, Netherlands, Feb. 7 (AP).—Dutch police said they believed sabotage was involved in two explosions which blasted an underground gas pipeline yesterday.

The explosions occurred in compressor stations of the Dutch Gas Union network, which exports natural gas to Belgium, France and West Germany. The first, at Ravenstein, set off a fire which caused an estimated \$300,000 worth of damage. The other, at Ommen, caused little damage.

Police at Ommen announced that a dynamite charge had been discovered outside the fence of the compressor station and had been exploded harmlessly.



COAL STRIKE—Police struggling with pickets of the striking coal miners outside of the West Midlands Gas Board's Saltley coke depot in Birmingham yesterday.

40% of Police In Manila Area Facing Charges

MANILA, Feb. 7 (AP).—

Nearly 40 percent of the police forces of the greater Manila area face charges ranging from misconduct to homicide, the Police Commission said today.

The area has 5,778 policemen. Of this number 2,080 are involved in cases filed with the commission, a spokesman said.

Police records show that in Manila alone 928 of them are either being investigated or accused of various offenses. More than 50 percent of Quezon City's 885 policemen face similar complaints.

Earthquakes Continue to Jolt Ancona

ANCONA, Italy, Feb. 7 (UPI).

Scientists said today that another 30 earthquakes rolled through this Adriatic seaport during the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today. The city was gripped by fear and confusion for the fourth consecutive day.

But the scientists said the intensity of the tremors was diminishing.

More than 200 shocks were registered on scientific instruments since Friday, when most of the 100,000 inhabitants fled their homes in terror. Most were still refusing to return today.

A 61-year-old woman died of a heart attack Friday, and a fireman died today in a traffic crash officials said was caused by sleeplessness.

More than 200 buildings were damaged, cracked by shifting earth, and even city officials moved into railway cars converted into mobile offices.

Officials estimated that only about 10,000 residents were staying in their homes. The rest were huddled in tent cities erected by the army, in surrounding villages in the hills or in buses and trains turned into dormitories.

Many inhabitants fled, officials said, because they remembered the earthquakes of 1930 which devastated much of the area, located about 130 miles northeast of Rome.

The center of the shocks, scientists said, was located about seven miles offshore to the Adriatic.

Shops, bars and restaurants in Ancona remained closed. The docks were idle. Offices and plants were shut and the city's only newspaper did not publish.

Italian troops distributed food—including the national equivalent of battle rations—and clothing. Police guarded public buildings and some villas from looting.

Argentina Ties to China

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 7 (Reuters).

The Argentine government today announced it was establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, in Peking.

Violence Erupts in 5th Week Of British Coalminers' Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England, Feb. 7 (AP).—Britain's nation-

wide coalminers' strike entered its fifth week today and erupted into a brawl with picketing miners clashed with police outside a giant coke depot in Birmingham.

A worsening of Britain's power shortage was averted today when electricity workers decided to accept a 7 3/4 percent pay increase, Reuters reported.

The agreement between electricity workers and management was seen as a setback for the miners.

The violence began as 300 police linked arms in an effort to hold back more than 500 angry miners. The miners were trying to stop trucks from entering or leaving the depot, which contains 100,000 tons of coke, the biggest fuel store left in the industrial Midlands region of England.

Earlier the miners managed to rout most of the waiting trucks with a broadside of pies, fruit and eggs. Then two trucks forced their way through the picket lines, and the miners turned their fury onto the police. One policeman was punched in the stomach and had to be taken to a hospital. Others had their helmets knocked off as they grappled with the pickets.

One of the miners lay down in front of a truck leaving the depot, but police dragged him clear. The man lay down again in front of another truck, which stopped with only inches to spare and a hail of bricks, stones and other missiles.

Last Thursday at a power station in Southrop, Lincolnshire, a 40-year-old miner and father of four was killed by a truck. Police said the death was an accident.

Meanwhile railroad service in

U.S. Union Sues Government on Wage Controls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—

A labor union sued the Nixon administration last week alleging it exempts too few workers from wage controls.

At issue is a ruling by President Nixon's Cost of Living Council hitting wage controls from persons earning up to \$150 an hour, or about 15 percent of rank-and-file workers.

The government's Pay Board had said earlier that Congress meant the figure to be higher, exempting more workers.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers asked the U.S. District Court here to set the figure at \$3.25 an hour, which would exempt closer to half of all rank-and-file workers.

"President Nixon has seen fit to jam a lid on the wages of the principal victims of inflation, the millions of workers near the bottom of the economic ladder," union president Paul Jennings declared.

3-Inch Snow in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (Reuters).

The first significant snowfall of the winter has blanketed the New York metropolitan area with up to three inches of snow.

House Unit Fails To Back Nixon On Dock Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (UPI).—

A Congressional subcommittee rejected today President Nixon's emergency plan to force an immediate end to the West Coast dock strike, voting instead to permit him to ask for a 60-day injunction to require strikers to load certain cargo.

The House labor panel voted 5 to 3 on party lines against Mr. Nixon's proposal to order the striking International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union members back to work while a three member arbitration panel would decide settlement terms within 40 days.

Instead the group approved legislation to empower him to obtain a 60-day back-to-work court order during which the longshoremen would be required to handle agricultural products bound for Hawaii and military cargoes.

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Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Television Diplomacy

If it had not been preceded by ping-pong diplomacy, the advent of international negotiation on television might have had greater impact. If it were not that men—and women, and children—are dying in South-east Asia, more amusement might have been derived from the juxtaposition of Xuan Thuy, chief North Vietnamese negotiator in Paris, and William P. Rogers, secretary of state of the United States, on "Face the Nation."

As it is, there will doubtless be more interest in the substance of the television discussions than in the use of this new tool of diplomacy—more attention paid to the message than the medium. Little that was new, came through in the interviews, although the nuances of persistent differences are being minutely examined. It is all too evident that Hanoi is offering no golden bridge for an American retreat from Vietnam; those who favor such a retreat—and that means nearly everyone in the United States—must face up to the implications of Hanoi's apparent decision to let the killing continue rather than risk a political settlement.

To be sure, Hanoi will still talk—but it has been harping on essentially the same string for many years now. It may say—as Mr. Thuy did—that the election of President Thien interposed new barriers to peace.

But President Thien's legitimacy is quite as great as that of the heirs of Ho Chi Minh, who have been overlooked in all the arguing. How many can give their names and titles?

But apart from the tragedy barely obscured by the confrontation of ideas on the small screen, the fact of such a confrontation has its own significance. The Vietnamese discussions have gone from the extreme of secrecy to the maximum of public exposure. The green baize table, surrounded by uniformed envoys, where, in discreet seclusion and great dignity, the affairs of the world were managed in low tones by diplomats speaking French more or less well, has given way to the interpreted interview, broadcast to the world at large under glaring lights.

This could be the way in which open covenants might be openly arrived at. But in the present case, it only seems to signalize the failure to arrive at any covenants under any conditions. Man has tried nearly every technique at human disposal for the solution of national quarrels—the Congress of Vienna, it may be recalled, waited—but has found that nothing really works when a will to agree is lacking. The addition of television, with the possibilities of shrewd manipulations of lights and makeup, may contain some new possibilities. But American experience with television debates in political confrontations is not encouraging.

Dilemma in Rhodesia

Upon drafting the formula for possible eventual majority rule that it intended to end Rhodesia's rebellion, Britain sent a commission to its erstwhile colony to determine whether the terms were acceptable to the people: both to the quarter-million whites and the five million blacks. The Pearce Commission's explicit mandate was to explain the terms, which are complex, and to learn the people's views of them. Its unavoidable implicit mandate was to sell the settlement, by indicating—fairly, in our view—that the most likely alternatives were, for the Smith regime, further world ostracism and economic pressure, and for the Africans, the conversion of the Smith government into a fully hardened apartheid state like South Africa. Working against the commission were, of course, the Smith regime's rigidity and its hopes of further breaking the economic and political embargoes slapped on it in 1965—and the rising political consciousness of Rhodesia's blacks—their demand for, in effect, freedom now.

Clearly, Mr. Smith admitted the Pearce Commission in the expectation that African opposition to the settlement would be modest, or at any rate contained. Precisely the opposite occurred: The commission's arrival touched off perhaps the most genuine democratic exercise in Rhodesia's history. In urban areas where tribal wars have weakened, larger popular demonstrations broke out and a dozen or more Africans were killed. Even in the rural tribal trust lands where the newly formed black nationalist African National Council was not allowed to operate, the chiefs—who are paid government hands—called to muster shows of support for the proposed settlement. Eight supposedly tame Africans sitting in the Lower House reject-

ed the settlement terms. How the Pearce Commission will interpret these expressions is uncertain. It is to remain in Rhodesia another month before filing its report.

There is a fair consensus now that the only certain way to prevent a white minority from fastening its hold on Rhodesia indefinitely would have been for Britain's then-Labor government to have used force when Rhodesia first broke away in 1965. But the moment passed, and with it, one might add, Labor's moral authority to urge any like course today. In 1972 it is inconceivable that a Conservative government could consider the use of force, indeed, it has tried to make the deal which is undergoing its "test of acceptance" in Rhodesia now. Its own powerlessness is the central theme of the contemporary British lament.

There are those who would counsel Africans to reject the admittedly imperfect compromise offered by Prime Minister Heath. They must accept, however, a responsibility to offer a viable alternative. Strong as the Viet Cong myth may be, it has yet to be proven out on the ground in Rhodesia. Black insurgents have proved no particular problem for the Smith regime, which in any event can and does call on neighboring South Africa for aid. At the least, Americans can avoid undermining the African cause by making gestures of support for Rhodesian white rule. Just such a gesture was made recently when Congress opened the way for Rhodesian chrome to enter the United States legally for the first time since 1965. Some American citizens have announced they plan to demonstrate at the docks when the first shipments of Rhodesian chrome arrive. They will be demonstrating for human dignity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Italy: The Crisis Deepens

It is symbolic of the sad state of Italy's political and economic health that Rome was paralyzed by a general strike, called to protest soaring living costs, the day after Emilio Colombo gave up his effort to form a new government. So the political crisis drags on in the midst of deepening recession. Over the weekend President Leone made another attempt to form a new government, but the probability is that he will have to dissolve parliament a year early and call new elections this spring.

There will be risks for all of Italy's democratic parties in entering a premature election campaign from a backdrop of disarray and disunity. But most of them may conclude that an attempt to struggle on for another year in drift and instability would bring even greater dangers. It would be extremely difficult for any government in that pre-election climate to take the unpopular decisions necessary to revive the sagging economy.

Spring elections would have at least the positive by-product of postponing a referendum aimed at the repeal of Italy's divorce law—a referendum certain to divide the country dangerously on religious lines and to throw the Christian Democrats into camp with the Fascists. Postponement would give the democratic parties a chance to amend the law to render it acceptable to Catholics, thus making the referendum unnecessary.

Mr. Colombo failed in his attempt to form a government mostly because his own Christian Democratic leaders insisted on drastic changes in the fourteen-month-old divorce law that the "lay" democratic parties could not accept. So the Christian Democrats must take the blame for Mr. Colombo's failure and they will also be held primarily responsible if spring elections bring the gains now expected for the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Crisis in Ulster

The shootings in Londonderry are a crime unprecedented in its cruelty. Attempts are being made in London to cover it up by truly repugnant subterfuges.

Such is the lauded "democracy" whose

apologists like to preach to other countries and people on how they ought to behave. Today Ulster is a seething volcano. The shots fired in Londonderry can only add new fire to this volcano.

—From Izvestia (Moscow).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 8, 1897

PARIS.—The celebration of the 119th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of alliance between France and America was most fittingly begun by the Sons of the Revolution for their banquet on Saturday night in New York. The occasion was seized upon to renew expressions

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1922

PRINCETON, N.J.—To the huge relief of the worried editors, the annual compilation of the views of the members of the freshman class at Princeton have been completed and the world may now ponder what these "brains" contain. Ninety-nine of Princeton's students

FLY GLOBAL
BEST FOOD!
MOST BOOZE!
GENTLEST FRISK!



Miss Devlin: At the Barricades

By Bernadette Devlin

CROOKSTOWN, Northern Ireland.—What Britain must do is take its troops out of Northern Ireland now. People will ask: What will happen when the troops come out? After the Sunday in Derry (Jan. 30), that's a pretty sick question.

When people ask you who will protect you if the British Army goes, the question we ask is who will protect us from the British Army? And so they should take their troops out now and seek a political settlement.

The only political settlement that will be of any consequence to the people of the North of Ireland is one that improves their standard of living, both economically and socially, and that means a radical economic program. In the immediate sense, internment has got to be ended.

Sees More Violence

We have the kind of legislation against marching that led to 13 people being killed. One no longer has a right to march in a peaceful demonstration—that's against the law—and one no longer has the right to publish articles against the State—that's against the law. Unless these things are ended, then more and more people, feeling themselves deprived of any democratic means of objecting, will turn to violence as the only way they can see of fighting their way out of the corner into which the government has pushed them.

I am asked whether there would not be large-scale bloodshed if the troops left. My answer is: We've had it. We've had it from the British Army.

If we have to defend ourselves against the might of an organized army, we'll defend our areas, our ghettos and ourselves against anybody else's army.

The British Army does not afford us protection. We afford ourselves what protection we need against any comers, and the training we've had in being forced to do it against the British Army will certainly stand up.

Looking at it from the point of view of the vast majority of the Protestants, their economic condition is not essentially a great deal better than the economic condition of the majority of the Catholics here. They have 10 percent unemployment, a low-wage problem, a shortage of decent housing.

The Protestants cannot be asked, nor would I ask the Catholic community here, to join the existing Irish Republic, because it makes little difference to the people whether their unemployment benefit is paid in Bank of England notes or Bank of Ireland notes. And their problem is unemployment benefit instead of work.

Battle Fronts

There are two battle fronts at the moment. The long-term problem is to create a country in which the people of Ireland can live in harmony, live in peace and live in dignity.

The immediate fight is against British imperialism, which means in its most immediate terms that we have got to have barricades on the fringes of the Catholic ghettos. We have got to keep the British Army from coming into those areas interring people,

and all the ruling class, owners, on the other, and certainly make our successful bid for a workers' republic. But that's not the way things are happening.

We've got the Catholic working class population of the ghettos on one side of the barricades, the army on the other, and admittedly the Protestants doing nothing, because they see the army as still protecting them. What's going to happen if they feel that British would sell them out—which of course they would if it was in their own political and economic interest—I don't know.

If the British take the army away, then we'll still be on our side of the barricades for exactly the same reason, to defend our areas. I don't think that anyone can point to any concentrated attempt by the Catholic community to attack the Protestant community. It certainly wouldn't

happen if the British Army pulled out.

I doubt that the Protestant community would make massive attacks on the Catholics at this stage. But if they did, then we would have to defend ourselves as we're doing at the moment. Anti-British feeling is running very high in all of Ireland at the moment. If Jack Lynch (the Dublin Premier) attempted to take any real action at the moment against Republicans in the South of Ireland, against any of those now on trial in the South of Ireland, his government would fall.

I'm not a prophet. Whether lots more people die or not depends on the British Army. They're killing them.

Bernadette Devlin is a member of Parliament from Ulster. This was written for The New York Times special features service.

To Grow and to Die—III

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—A hundred years ago John Stuart Mill urged human society to limit its population and wealth and seek "the stationary state." He had a vision of a cramped and depleted earth. He sincerely hoped, he said, that men "will be content to be stationary long before necessity compels them to it."

Mill's was a premature vision, and for a long time hardly anyone shared it. Now, suddenly, impressive scientific evidence is being put to us that necessarily compels an early end to the dominant earthly ambition of economic growth. For the exponential growth of population and production is putting strains on our environment that cannot be sustained.

To talk about limiting growth as a philosophical matter is easy enough. But when one begins to consider the specific changes of course that would be required of mankind, the difficulties are soon seen to be enormous. The economic habits of a millennium, the motivations, the very conception of a good society would be affected.

Slice of the Pie

The whole question of equality as a social goal, for example, would be transformed. In most societies, East and West, there are gross inequalities of wealth today. They are made politically tolerable in good part by the notion of the whole economic pie growing constantly larger so that everyone can have a bigger slice. That is why politicians from Brezhnev to Edward Heath promise their constituents faster economic growth.

But what happens if everyone in a society knows that there can be no increase in the total volume of material goods? Is it bearable that one man has three cars in his garage and another not enough to eat? Similar considerations affect our traditional view of competition as a motivating economic force. Leading ecologists say we must adopt a policy of no net increase in capital investment from now on.

There are men in government who understand that earth is finite and the news with an ironic sense of unreality. The politicians are still talking about

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered.

Bernard Levin From London:

It was the schoolboy's dream of a department store....
Gamage's was a plain store for plain people, and the plain people of London went there. Now it is going....
London has lost part of itself today.

LONDON.—This, I am afraid, is going to be what S. J. Perelman called, "The night the old nostalgia burned down." Suppose a New Yorker picked up his paper and read that Bloomingdale's, that Gimbel's, and that Macy's, was going out of business: Would not a tear start unbidden to his eye? Well, so it is this week with London. For Gamage's, the department store that everybody loved like a rather needy favorite uncle, is to close and be pulled down, and some doubtless hideous complex of offices and other rubbish is to be erected in its place. Ighabod! Ighabod!

London has, of course, many famous department stores. Best known internationally is perhaps Selfridge's, which was when it began by far the largest in the world; it achieved fame in its early days through the extraordinarily early and far publicity possessed by its founder, Gordon Selfridge (he staged the first world championship bridge tournament on the premises, and received a bonus of newsworthiness when Ely Culbertson fell through a skylight in the course of the proceedings and very nearly killed himself). And it still has an echo of those gay days in the fact that its Christmas decorations are the most spectacular (though by no means the most tasteful) in all London, and light up Oxford Street both literally and metaphorically.

Harrods, Too

Then there is Harrods, which aims at a rather higher social stratum. Nobody actually loves Harrods, and its best friend would scarcely call it overwhelmingly efficient, but there is no doubt that the all-round quality of its goods is exceptionally high. There is no shop in London that sells a smaller proportion of trash.

There is Fortnum and Mason, a kind of combination of Bergdorf Goodman, Hammacher Schlemmer and Alconero and Fitch. There is the Army and Navy Stores, into which Lawrence of Arabia strolled one day at the outset of his career and bought a colonel's uniform because he

more guns and more goods while the scientists know that limits are the urgent need. One can look at the future projected by the ecologists and be shaken by what it asks for survival. Or one can regard it as a challenge to man's psyche and organizing skills.

Powerless to Act

A correspondent, one who has begun to be convinced of the inescapable significance of exponential growth, writes to argue that men who understand will nevertheless be powerless to act effectively. For who, he asks, are the "we" who can take remedial steps? Even if the United States now rejected the growth fallacy, how would that matter if the rest of the world went on as before?

In a world of nation-states, the correspondent writes, "we are fools not to eat, drink and be merry because there is not and cannot be any 'we' who can prevent us from dying tomorrow. And I and mine expect to die last."

The unwillingness of politicians to recognize ecological necessity so far makes that view a convincing one. But there is another, a more hopeful view of human nature. Like John Stuart Mill, those of this mind will think that a stable state is not only necessary but desirable—a society in which the mind and the arts would matter more than owning goods. They will hope that man will adapt as he has before. It may seem ironic, but those prepared to grapple with the idea of doom will be the optimists.

—Letters—

Ulster Priorities

On Page 1 of the IHT, Feb. 2, there appeared a photograph of Lord Widgery, who will conduct inquiry into the previous Sunday's Londonderry violence—in which 13 persons died. On the second page of the same edition there is a small story that a doctor who attended postmortem examinations of the 13 persons killed said that most of them were shot in the back. I hope that there are others of your constant readers that had the same feeling as myself in this regard: which is, the report of the shootings in the back should have been headlines on Page 1 and the photograph of the Lord Chief Justice Widgery complete with wig and supercilious smile should have been relegated to the back pages.

THOMAS P. WELDON.
Paris.

Dayan Fears Cairo Threats Of New War

Meets in Washington
With Laird, Rogers

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said today he takes Egyptian threats to start a new war "quite seriously."

After a 90-minute conference with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, the Israeli official said in response to a reporter's question that it is "always possible for them (the Egyptians) to open fire."

However, he stressed the hope that negotiations will start in the near future with Egypt, at least on the U.S.-proposed reopening of the Suez Canal.

Tight Security

Gen. Dayan is in the United States for a one-week fund raising tour. He lunched today with Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird at the Pentagon amid security measures which, according to veteran correspondents, were the tightest ever taken.

At the State Department, on the other hand, there were no visible signs of security and Gen. Dayan volunteered to be interviewed in front of a battery of television cameras.

"We discussed the situation in the Middle East and exchanged views about it, including the prospect of proximity talks," Gen. Dayan said of his talks with Mr. Rogers.

The proximity talks would be held in a New York hotel where the Egyptian and Israeli delegations would stay under one roof without direct contact with each other.

Assistant Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco would shuttle between the two in an effort to arrange a Suez settlement.

Gen. Dayan said, "Our government is ready to join the proximity talks and I have recommended that."

Asked about the decision of the Nixon administration to resume delivery of Phantom and Skyhawk planes to Israel, Gen. Dayan said that "now we feel better."

He declined to say how many planes Israel will receive or even that they include Phantoms.

Eban Skeptical

JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today he was "skeptical" about whether reopening the Suez Canal without an Israeli troop withdrawal from its eastern bank was the right move in the Middle East conflict.

Asked by an interviewer on a nationally televised program whether such a move was feasible, Mr. Eban said: "I am very skeptical. The next move must be the initiation of... the detailed negotiations the United States had in mind when it invited us to discuss a partial settlement (to reopen the Suez Canal)."

Sadat Back In Cairo After 4-Nation Tour

CAIRO, Feb. 7 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat returned to Cairo today following visits to the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, and consultations with his Arab allies in Syria and Libya.

Mr. Sadat flew from Benghazi where he discussed with Col. Muammer Qadhafi methods of dealing with what newspapers called the "American-Israeli alliance."

In Benghazi, the Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi reviewed the Egyptian leader's visit to Moscow and Yugoslavia where he pledged to continue to seek a peaceful solution to the Middle East crisis.

Col. Qadhafi publicly has condemned negotiations, saying war is the only way to regain occupied Arab territory. Mr. Sadat had emphasized this theme, but after his Moscow talks he switched to a peace line.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Akhbar said the two leaders focused their attention on dealing with "the Arabs' common enemy, represented in the alliance between the United States and Israel."

Palestine Area, Desert Centers Covered by Snow

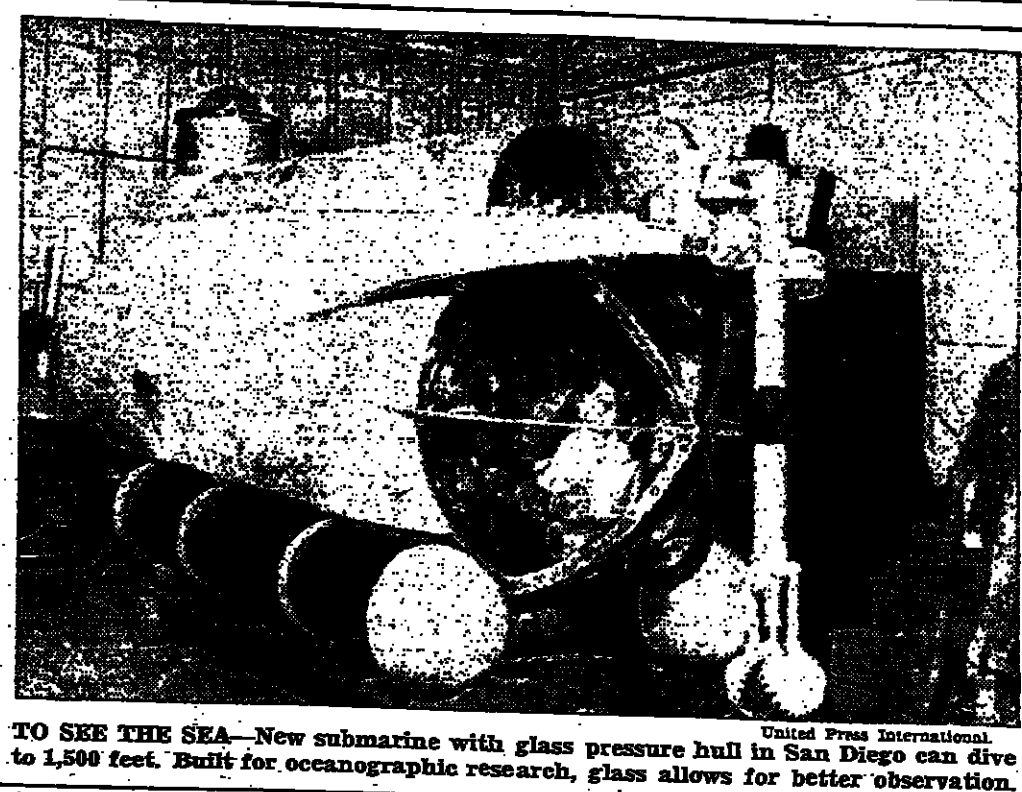
JERUSALEM, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Heavy snowfall trapped members of parliament inside the Knesset building today as snow storms and torrential rains swept across Israel for the second consecutive day.

Israel radio said by nightfall an eight-inch blanket of snow brought traffic to a virtual standstill and cut off power supply and telephone connections in large sections of the city. Trees felled by an overload of snow wrought the damage. No accidents were reported.

The radio said heavy snow cut off the communities of Ramallah and Nablus, in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Jordan, Syria Hit

AMMAN, Feb. 7 (UPI)—A snow storm swept across Jordan and Syria during the night, forcing families in Amman to evacuate their homes and isolating villages. Damascus officials described the storm as the worst in Syria in 25 years.



TO SEE THE SEA—New submarine with glass pressure hull in San Diego can dive to 1,500 feet. Built for oceanographic research, glass allows for better observation.

Their Literary Falling Out in the 1920s

Pétain Found De Gaulle Lively Ghost Writer

By John L. Hess

PARIS, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Specialists have long believed that Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain once had a staff writer named Charles de Gaulle and that they had a falling out. Now the de Gaulle family has released their full literary correspondence for publication in a weekly magazine of Gaullians.

The letters disclose that De Gaulle, as a captain, was just as proud and intransigent as he would be later as a statesman, book publisher and military commander. He may find the exchange breathtaking.

From 1925 to 1927, De Gaulle was engaged full time in writing a book for Pétain, the hero of Verdun and vice-chairman of the Supreme War Council. The work was to be called "The Soldier," an analysis of the comportment of the French military in history.

No Writer

The marshal, admittedly no writer, was pleased at the captain's first chapter and told him so. (Pétain was elected to the Académie Française, guardian of French literary tradition.)

The manuscript of the chapter in question, with the marshal's few suggested changes and De Gaulle's tart rejection of them, pleased writers but more than editors and disciplinarians. The copy was in the same regal, elegant 18th-century style that would characterize all of De Gaulle's writings.

One passage, typical of De Gaulle's and Pétain's devotion to the army and their disdain for politicians, describes the leaders of the French Revolution as stripping their military chiefs "of prestige; often of life, sometimes of honor."

The marshal transcribed the last two phrases to read "sometimes of honor, often of life," in the margin. The captain wrote tartly, as to a dull editor, "It's an ascension: prestige, life, honor."

Thereafter, Pétain stopped fussing with De Gaulle's copy. But toward the end of 1927, their relations seemed to have cooled. De Gaulle, now a major in eastern France, learned that other ghosts had been assigned to expand the work and wrote Pétain demanding "with respectful insistence" that "you submit to no other pen than I have submitted only to you." De Gaulle said that since the word of its authorship would in any case get out, the marshal must "acknowledge" his collaborator prominently in a preface.

The ghost was demanding a byline.

Mollifying Reply

Pétain wrote a mollifying reply, promising to mention him in the preface and leave his copy alone. De Gaulle would tell friends later that Pétain's handwritten letters were always friendly, while the typewritten ones were hostile. He concluded that Pétain's staff was stirring up the quarrel.

In any case, Pétain cooled on "The Soldier" and it never appeared. His several notes to De Gaulle thereafter were friendly, until De Gaulle wrote the

marshal in 1938 that he was incorporating the five chapters he had written for Pétain into a forthcoming book, "France and its Army." De Gaulle, now a colonel, asked Pétain to sign a preface, which he enclosed.

The marshal exploded. In a typewritten letter, he said that the chapters were a staff paper and that he had locked them up in his files because of De Gaulle's claim to authorship. He forbade publication of what he described as his work.

De Gaulle fired back a long letter defending his position and reminding Pétain that much had changed. "I was 37 years old then; I am 48 now. Morally, I have been wounded—even by you, Marshal—I have lost illusions,

abandoned ambitions. (But) regarding ideas and style, I was ignored then. I am beginning to be no longer ignored."

This prophetic suggestion that De Gaulle's military career was nearly over but another career was beginning seemed to soften Pétain, who asked De Gaulle to call on him. The interview ended, according to De Gaulle, in his refusal of a direct command to hand over the proofs of his work.

A few years later, a Vichy court condemned De Gaulle in absentia to death for treason. After the Liberation, a court passed the same sentence upon the marshal. But the general commuted it to life imprisonment. "Old age is a shipwreck," he said.

Congress of Polish Writers Reflects New Liberalization

LODZ, Poland, Feb. 7 (NYT)—The Polish Writers' Congress ended here Saturday night with the election of a new leadership reflecting the increasing liberalization that has taken place in Poland's cultural life in the last year.

The congress, which was considered by many observers to be the acid test of Communist party leader Edward Giersek's policy of relaxation in cultural matters, seemed to repudiate, to some extent, the hard-line policy toward opposition intellectuals established under Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1958.

For the first time in the history of the Writers' Union there was more than one candidate for the post of president, delegates observed.

Although 78-year-old former president Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz was re-elected, he faced strong opposition from a liberal candidate, Igor Nowinski. Mr. Nowinski, described as being middle-aged 64 votes to Mr. Nowinski's 46.

The new Writers' Congress, in 1969, followed a government crackdown on opposition intellectuals, especially Jews. Many liberal writers were expelled, and the entire executive board came under the control of party stalwarts. The 1969 congress changed the executive board to dismiss the summary.

The new statutes, which will be presented to the union for approval later this year, are expected to provide for a "collegial court," which will have ultimate power on all questions of membership.

The officials believe that if such collaboration could eventually be established it would mark a major step forward in improving relations between the Soviet Union and the Vatican as well as between the two churches.

The Russian delegation of four is led by Archbishop Filaret of Dimitrov, auxiliary of the patriarch of Moscow and rector of the Zagorsk Academy and Znamenskaya near Moscow.

The idea of establishing collaboration was explored last August by the Rev. Pedro Arrupe, head of the Jesuit order, during a visit to the Soviet Union.

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Gen. O. Ward Dies; Fought In Two Wars

Led U.S. Troops in 1st,
2d World Conflicts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP)—Maj. Gen. Orlando Ward, 80, a decorated career Army officer who led troops in combat in both world wars, died Friday at Picatinny Arsenal Hospital in Dover.

A 1914 graduate of West Point, Gen. Ward's career began in service with cavalry units on the Mexican border during the campaign against Pancho Villa.

During World War I, he participated in five major campaigns in France with the 10th Field Artillery.

Promoted to brigadier general in 1941, he took the 1st Armored Division from Fort Knox, Ky., to North Africa, where he was wounded in the fighting against the German Afrika Korps.

Later, he led the 2nd Armored Division in Europe from October, 1944, until the war's end. His last assignment before retirement in 1953 was as chief of the office of military history.

Irene N. Mishtow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (WP)—Irene N. Mishtow, 88, daughter of an admiral in the Imperial Russian Navy, lady-in-waiting to the last imperial czarina and grandniece of Russian composer Peter Tchaikovsky, died Saturday after collapsing at her home here.

Born in Sebastopol, Mrs. Mishtow was the daughter of Adm. Mikhail, commander of the imperial yacht of the czarina, the widow of Czar Alexander III.

She came to the United States in 1909, the wife of an imperial Russian naval attaché. She lived in New York during World War I and, after the death of her first husband, married Hilarion V. Mishtow, successor to the Russian attaché.

After the Imperial Russian Embassy here closed following the Russian Revolution, she served as social secretary for a number of Washington socialites.

Besides her husband, she is survived by two sons, Dr. George I. Mishtow, a deputy assistant secretary of state, and Col. Basil I. Mishtow, of Pittsburgh; a brother, Vladimir Rinsky-Korsakov (no relation to the composer), and by a grandson.

Jerzy Putnam, a leading hard-liner who is often referred to as chief party apologist, tied with six other delegates for the last place on the board, finally winning by one vote on the second ballot.

"We accomplished as much as was possible under the circumstances," commented a delegate speaking for the liberal writers. "We worked out a compromise in which about a third of the executive board are liberals, another third staunch hard-liners, while the rest can go either way."

Perhaps even more significant than the composition of the union leadership, some delegates noted, was the adoption of a resolution to change the organization's statutes in order to deny the executive board the power to elect writers at will.

The new Writers' Congress, in 1969, followed a government crackdown on opposition intellectuals, especially Jews. Many liberal writers were expelled, and the entire executive board came under the control of party stalwarts. The 1969 congress changed the executive board to dismiss the summary.

The new statutes, which will be presented to the union for approval later this year, are expected to provide for a "collegial court," which will have ultimate power on all questions of membership.

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Ex-Envoy to Russia Was 67

Llewellyn E. Thompson Is Dead

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT)—Llewellyn E. Thompson, 67, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, died yesterday in nearby Bethesda, Md. Mr. Thompson, whose career as an expert on Soviet affairs spanned 30 years, had entered the National Institutes of Health last week for treatment of cancer.

Persistence, patience, a willingness to talk and a capacity for friendship were all qualities that served to make Llewellyn E. Thompson Jr. one of the nation's most effective diplomats in often difficult dealings with the Russians during the cold war. As an exponent of the art of quiet diplomacy, he managed to keep open the channels of communication between the United States and the Soviet Union at times when the two superpowers were barely on speaking terms.

For almost 30 years, starting in 1940, Mr. Thompson was involved with the Russians. He was twice ambassador to Moscow—from 1957 to 1962 and from 1967 to 1968. For 10 years, ending in 1955, he talked with the Russians about an Austrian state treaty. There were 375 meetings before the second war finally worked out, a feat of endurance for which he received the U.S. Distinguished Service Award.

Once asked how he managed with the Russians, Mr. Thompson said: "I am a great believer in quiet diplomacy. I think that in the long run it gives a better chance for finding successful solutions to our problems."

The tall, slim, rather reserved envoy might have added that he was a great practitioner of personal diplomacy. When he was in Moscow, a day seldom passed when he did not meet high-ranking Soviet officials in one social setting or another and engage them in conversation. He was on cordial terms with Andrei A. Gromyko, the foreign minister, and on friendly ones with Nikita S. Khrushchev, the premier, often talking with him for hours on end.

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Llewellyn Thompson

served as an American adviser at conferences in Geneva of the International Labor Office. During most of 1940, when the war in Europe was escalating into World War II, Mr. Thompson attended the Army War College in the United States.

The following year he was posted to Moscow as second secretary and consul at the American Embassy. In the summer of 1941 the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow, and the diplomatic corps moved with the Foreign Ministry and most of the Soviet government to Kuibyshev on the middle Volga.

Mr. Thompson was assigned to stay in Moscow to look after the embassy and other U.S. property and interests.

The Nazi siege was lifted in August, 1942, but the Russians did not forget that Mr. Thompson had shared their hardships in Moscow. From the United States he received the Medal of Freedom for handling the embassy "at the risk of capture" by the Germans.

MUSIC IN MARSEILLES

Penderecki's 'Devils'

By David Stevens

MARSEILLES, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Since its world premiere in Hamburg in 1969, Krzysztof Penderecki's "The Devils of Loudun" has been making the rounds of opera houses of avant-garde inclinations and has been recorded. It arrived in France over the weekend as the main offering of Marseilles' second Festival of Contemporary Opera.

Both dramatically and musically, it is pretty strong stuff. The story is currently familiar from the Ken Russell film, and earlier from John Whiting's play and, the original literary source, Aldous Huxley's case study of witch hunting. It tells the real story of how the sexual hysteria of a chapter of Ursuline nuns in a small French city was encouraged and used by Richelieu and his lieutenants to override political opposition and destroy a priest, who was burned at the stake more for the enemies he had made than

for his ostensible association with the forces of darkness.

The Polish composer's work is hardly a conventional opera. He uses vast and conventional musical forces, but in his own way. The orchestral music of tone clusters, repeated figures and blocks of sound seems to develop parallel to the action, rather than organically with it, providing a powerful and dramatic backdrop. Against this the vocal parts—ranging from more or less conventional singing through Sprechstimme to more or less ordinary speech—stand out sharply.

Yet as gripping as the music is and as skilful as Margherita Wallmann's staging was here, the horrors it relates are so strong, the sexual frenzy of the "possessed" nuns so extreme, the farcical elements so gruesome, that on the stage the opera sometimes seemed unable to realize its own intensity and instead landed on the brink of unintended comedy.

Sometimes the laughter seemed sought for, as in the rather too Offenbachian figures of Manoury and Adam, the clownish doctor and apothecary who were Father Urbain Grandier's chief enemies in Loudun. Elsewhere it was not, as when the nakedness of the nuns could be all too easily detected as theatrical deception.

But in general the opera's 30 brief scenes unfolded quickly and



The "possessed" nuns in the Marseilles production of "The Devils of Loudun."

with strong impact. Miss Wallmann staged the nuns' mass dementia with a shrewd choreographic sense and Grandier's torture and humiliation with gruesome power, and the reality of the devils in the nuns' minds was strikingly suggested in an exorcism that routed a visible demon up into the stage flies.

The most repellent of the rites of exorcism—the one Huxley calls Sister Jeanne's "miraculous exorcism"—was mercifully hidden by a sheet, although the shrieks and writhings behind it were electrifying enough.

Hella Tieszen was outstanding in the central role of Sister Jeanne, singing her fiendishly difficult part strongly and suggesting much of the ambiguity that the opera cannot make explicit—now seeming really possessed, at other times calculating or remorseful. Julian Haas had little chance to suggest Grandier's monstrous charm, and made little of it, but in the third act he rose to the challenge of the priest's moving inner transformation in the face of downfall and death.

Bernard Dayde's basic set was more atmospheric than specific—providing a grim space seemingly made of heavy black iron, with the large chorus (from Marseilles and the Oracow Radio) seated above and behind the action. Against this, the rich colors

of his costumes stood out, although some of them were rather fantastically conceived. The large cast and the huge musical forces, under Reynald Giovanetti's alert command, distinguished themselves, doing honor to the work and credit to the Marseilles Opera—a lot of work for a mere two performances.

The first performance Friday was reportedly the object of some vociferous opposition, but yesterday it generated mainly enthusiasm—not only from a band of obvious partisans, but from the solid bourgeois and opera-house regulars that made up the bulk of the audience.

The Nash program had an astutely calculated period atmosphere. They played the suite from Stravinsky's "L'Enfer du Soldat" (1918) and a suite from Martin's ballet, "La Revue de Cuisine" (1927), ideal companion pieces for Miss Kitt's staging of songs from Weill's "Threepenny Opera" (1928) and "Happy End" (1929).

To speak of Barbra Kitt's "singing" is stretching things a bit. She has always been more of a singer, and as such a distinctive and effective performer. Here is an art better suited to Weill-Brecht than to the American songwriters to whom she devoted herself at the end of the concert in special arrangements by Richard Rodney Bennett.

For these she dared an improvised stage set composed of aavenport, a leopard skin rug and a bottle of champagne in an ice bucket, stretching out on the davenport for "My Heart Belongs to Daddy" and on the rug for "Love for Sale." Rather too much of a good or bad thing, perhaps, and her disregard of melody would make Billie Holiday sound like Doris Day. But she knows her own resources; she knows her public, and she had a big success.

MUSIC IN LONDON: Elton John and Eartha Kitt

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Feb. 7 (UPI)—A weekend of mixed idioms, if not of limited media, brought Elton John and Eartha Kitt to the Royal Festival Hall and the Queen Elizabeth Hall respectively to rub shoulders and match talent with prestigious classical music ensembles.

Elton John—born Reginald Kenneth Dwight—had his rock group appeared in concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, while Miss Kitt sang Weill, Gershwin, Porter, Rodgers and Arlen with the accomplished and versatile Nash Ensemble. Both drew capacity houses and were greeted rapturously by admirers for whom they could do no wrong.

In each case the mixture, or juxtaposition, of idioms worked out more satisfactorily than such associations usually do. The explanation is easy enough: taste and intelligence. The Royal Philharmonic, instead of imposing half a program of symphonic repertoire upon a rock audience, as orchestras commonly feel obliged to do under such circumstances, simply provided discreet reinforcement and backing, arranged and conducted by Paul Buckmaster, for the second half of the Elton John concert. For Miss Kitt, the Nash Ensemble, suitably dressed not in soup and fish, but in gray herringbone sweaters, provided a framework of early classical jazz by Stravinsky, Bohuslav Martinu and Kurt Weill.

It may be doubted that the philharmonic added much of sub-

stance to Elton John's performance. As a fluent pianist—he studied organ at the Royal Academy of Music—and resourceful singer in the contemporary Afro-American idiom, he gets along well enough without even his own backing group of guitars and percussion. But strings and occasional fill-ins by woodwind and brass did add variety to a sequence of songs, all by John and his lyricist, Bernie Taupin, that tend to sound one very like another.

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FASHIONS IN ITALY

Facing Facts at a Trade Fair

By Hebe Dorsey

TURIN, Feb. 7 (UPI)—The Italian clothing industry has been through a rough year.

A combination of strikes, salary raises, economic recession and political instability has resulted in the closing down of a great number of small and medium-sized factories.

The number of hours of unemployment jumped seven times—from 9,600,000 in 1970 to 66,350,000 in 1971. These figures were given by Count Ducazio Giordano, president of the Samia trade fair, which closes today.

Since 1950, another reliable source said, the number of ready-to-wear houses has dwindled from 4,200 to 3,000.

Less Is More

That is why Count Giordano made a point this season of grouping Samia and Moda Selezione (another deluxe ready-to-wear fair usually held at a later date).

"We need fewer trade fairs," Count Giordano said, "but more. Lack of coordination is suicide," he added. "Both from a fashion and an economic viewpoint, we have to join forces to offer a coherent and logical image."

Count Giordano, who has been president of Samia since 1967, is a dedicated man whose secret passion is teaching Oriental philosophy at the university in Turin. Samia is a nonprofit, privately sponsored organization now in its 18th year which holds two fairs a year. Count Giordano said that the number of exhibitors has doubled since he took over. There are now 520 houses, whose exhibits are spread over 16,200 square meters and attract 19,000 buyers, of which 15 percent are foreigners. In size, the Samia fair comes third in Europe after Igloo (Dusseldorf) and the French ready-to-wear salon.

The volume is hard to evaluate, Count Giordano said, but it runs into millions of dollars. "One single Spanish department store," he said, "bought \$1 million worth of merchandise. Our biggest foreign clients are Germany followed by Spain and the Middle East. But Samia caters mainly to the home market."

Percentages

In Italy, Count Giordano said, it is estimated that 50 percent of the women dress in ready-to-wear but the men represent 75 percent. Despite the pessimistic outlook,



Lacavera's accessories: bracelets, necklaces and rings in metal and rope.

Samia opened its doors this week-end with the usual brouhaha. As in most trade fairs, the styles were run-of-the-mill and mass-oriented. But it was interesting to see that the Italians are almost as quick as the Japanese these days when it comes to copying. The salon was full of the latest trends: ruffles, the sailor look, bare backs, kimono sleeves, belted coats, taffeta dresses and bright colors.

Here and there, Samia also had rewarding moments, especially when it came to accessories and children's wear. Miss Mary, for instance, is a young house with a fresh, linen-and-crochet approach to children's clothes. The designer, Maria Grazia Sani, is the owner's wife and a mother of two.

Another house worth noting is Two by Two. Its designer, Lida Turk, is also the owner's wife.

The house is 85 years old and used to specialize in exclusive and expensive crocheted lace fabrics. For the first time, Mrs. Turk has used these fabrics for unusual children's clothes.

In the accessory department, Lacavera is a newcomer which used to make fur bags and luggage. Now, the house has added a line of clean-cut and modern-looking bags and costume jewelry decorated with fine rope and enamel.

Finally, for buyers looking for fine merchandise, Kamanta 2, a house from Milan, is well worth looking into. Kamanta 2, which, incidentally, also manufactures Cardin and Givenchy's ready-to-wear, offers great coats, of double-face fabrics, unlined and with welded seams—a la Milla Schon, but at a quarter of the price.

Music in Italy: Puccini

Makes a Florentine Debut

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, Feb. 7 (UPI)—The Puccini opera "Le Villi," a work written in 1882, which the author was 25 and just a few months out of the conservatory, has just had its Florentine premiere, which was a considerable and deserved success.

"Le Villi" was composed for a new opera contest and, although it failed to win the prize, it had influential admirers who arranged for a performance in Milan in 1884. The young, unknown musician was launched.

Like "Edgar," the opera that follows in the Puccini canon, "Le Villi" has a mummy libretto by Ferdinando Fontana. Though the text has been much criticized, it is easy to follow—the story is the same as that of "Edgar"—and its two brief acts offer some good lyrical opportunities for the three singers: father, daughter and faithless lover.

Puccini actually subtitled the work "Opera Ballo" and there is a long symphonic intermezzo, to accompany a danced and mimed part of the story. The triumph of Puccini's work was undoubtedly thrust "Le Villi" deeper into oblivion, so performance of it are rare even now when Italian opera houses have a regular policy of reviving little-known works by popular composers of the past.

Puccini scholars have tended to dismiss the work William Ashbrook, in his study of Puccini's operas, calls the score "dim," but this dismissal seems unfair, when one actually sees the piece in the theater. At least two of the arias—the soprano's entrance and the tenor's return—are touching and effective; and the intermezzo is also cogent and dramatic.

The Florence revival on Friday night was fortunate in the choice of tenor, the young Veriano Lucchetti, with his sweet, yet virile voice. Opposite him, Mirella Sighele was an acceptable, though somewhat generic heroine. Mario Zucchi sang the father with conviction. All would have been better, no doubt, if Hans Georg Rathen's conducting had been more supple and beautiful.

Director Roberto Guicciardini decided to set the action in an incongruous Lehar-like 1890s. This shift allowed him to create a visually exciting and somber pantomimed funeral during the

intermezzo, but the death of the treacherous Roberto at the hand of the Villi, who were mere holiday-makers, throwing streamers, lost all impact. Lorenzo Ghiglia's sets and costumes were handsome.

The opera was given in Puccini's revised version of 1884. The rest of the evening included a short one-act opera, "Svan Song," by the young Florentine Marco Vavolo, a sympathetic and affecting setting of a Chekhov scene, and a revival of Luigi Dallapiccola's "Il Prigioniero," more or less in the edition seen here three years ago.

Arts Agenda

A production of Richard Strauss' "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" will have its first performance at the Bavarian State Opera in Munich on Feb. 13, with Wolfgang Sawallisch as conductor, in a staging by Oscar Fritz Schuh and with sets and costumes by Jörg Zimmermann.

The Bolshoi Theatre Ballet of Moscow will appear in Paris from March 24 to April 10 in five different programs at the Opera, and from April 15 to May 14, also with five programs, at the Palais des Sports. "Svan Lake" and "Giselle" will be performed at both places, while other programs include "Spartacus," "The Nutcracker," "Don Quixote" and three programs of diversions.

The Italian composer Luigi Dallapiccola has been named as the first recipient of the Prix Armand Honegger, a 30,000-franc award to be given every two years with the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late French composer. It was created last year with a donation by the composer's widow.

After his successful tour of Europe last year, Benny Goodman is returning to the Continent for the fourth time this month on a new tour that begins in Amsterdam and continues to Paris Feb. 23 at the Palais de Chaillot—his first Paris appearance since 1959 and London, Milan, Rome, Zurich, Berlin and other European cities.

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COORDINATOR

Swiss Assistant Manager/Technical-Administrative Managerial Experience, 6 languages, fluent English, French, Spanish, German, Dutch. Electrical Engineer Degree, Dutch city. Actual location: Paris, seeks to relocate with internationally oriented company. Box D 3,046, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Swiss, age 28, with heavy experience in financial analysis, budgetary control and modern cost systems, seeks new, challenging position in Europe or overseas. Fluent English, French and German. Willing to relocate. Please reply to: Box D 3,047, Herald, Paris.

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Convertibility Seen Key To Dollar's Weakness

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (NYT).—A prominent expert on the world monetary system believes that the chief reason for the recent weakness of the dollar on foreign exchange markets is the failure of the leading nations, and particularly the United States, to move toward at least an interim arrangement for the official convertibility of the dollar.

Edward M. Bernstein, former director of research for the International Monetary Fund and now a consultant to central banks, has built part of his case in the Quarterly Review of Money, published by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on this point.

Mr. Bernstein continues to regard the Dec. 18 Smithsonian agreement on a new pattern of currency exchange rates as a good one. His complaint is that the Group of Ten nations that

made the agreement have not followed up on the paragraph of the communiqué that said, among other things:

"It was agreed that attention should be directed to the appropriate monetary means and division of responsibilities for defending stable exchange rates and for insuring a proper degree of convertibility of the dollar." Mr. Bernstein said over the weekend that both private holders of dollars and "third country" central banks have been "dozens of smaller countries that hold dollars continue to have doubts about whether the pattern of exchange rates will be stable and, therefore, whether the dollar will maintain its present value."

Assurances Needed
He believes that this has led to some outright selling of dollars for other currencies or, equally important, decisions by many others to invest in strong foreign currencies rather than "convert back" to dollars.

"This is a failure of the Group of Ten, though (the United States) should be taking the lead," he said. "Someone has to take responsibility. Someone has to tend the store."

In his article, Mr. Bernstein described a complex plan by which the dollar would be made convertible into other reserve assets, but with various safeguards so that the United States would not, at least in the short run, lose monetary reserves.

"The important thing," he says now, "is to create the assurance that the new pattern of exchange rates will last for a reasonable period of time, as it inherently should. But this requires that other countries know what can be done with any new dollars they may have to acquire during the period while our balance of payments remains in deficit."

The absence of assurance of some kind of convertibility of new dollars, he feels, raises the danger of a new period of floating currencies, as some foreign countries might prefer to let their currencies float rather than acquire dollars without any element of convertibility. If there were some arrangement for convertibility, he believes, the dollars would be readily accepted.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP)—The late or close market rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

	Today	Previous
Sw. (per 100)	2.0025	2.00125
Deutsche mark	3.1900	3.2020
Fr. (per 100)	4.985-100	4.985-110
Yen	361.50	361.75
£/dollar	2.3665-6825	2.3650-50
yen	307.70	307.70

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Itoh, ENI Report Trade Tie-Up

The Japanese trading company Itoh and the Italian state-run Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) report they have reached agreement on a business tie-up. Itoh officials say the main purpose of the agreement is to expand bilateral trade and to promote trade with other countries. They note that ENI has excellent contacts in Africa while Itoh is very strong in Southeast Asia. Itoh says that perhaps the most promising field is in pipeline construction, particularly in underdeveloped areas. ENI officials say that they have signed an agreement to set up a joint marketing company. No industrial cooperation is planned at the moment, they say. No financial details of the venture were available.

GM to Build Motor-Homes

General Motors says it will enter the motor-home market, continuing its move into the field that has circulated for several months in industry circles. GM is the first of the major auto firms to go into the market for complete vehicles. Detroit companies have previously sold chassis to motor home builders, who produced the coachwork and other equipment. Rumors of GM's entry into this field has caused sharp declines in the share prices of motor home builders in past months.

German Firms Eye BP Field

West German companies will share in a British Petroleum (BP) offshore exploration concession in the Gulf state of Abu Dhabi if the German government guarantees the scheme financially, government sources report. Deminor, an exploration group owned by a number of German oil

companies, says it has agreed in principle to buy a one-fifth stake in the BP share of Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. BP owns two-thirds of the concession, and the French state-controlled Cie. Francaise des Petroles the rest. Deminor needs government guarantees to buy into the concession and further government insurance against political risks when the three companies increase their investment in Abu Dhabi, as planned, to up to \$120 million. BP produces some 30 million tons of crude oil a year from the Abu Dhabi project, and the concession is expected to yield 300 to 350 million tons a year, industrial sources say.

Starrett, National Kinney to Merge

An agreement in principle to merge Starrett Housing Corp. and National Kinney Corp. on a share-for-share basis has been announced by both companies. The merger involves an exchange of stock of approximately \$40 million. Starrett is primarily engaged in the development and construction of high-rise housing and modular industrial housing. National Kinney, which was spun off from Kinney Services Inc. last year, provides services to the real estate industry.

Dutch to Join Reactor Project

The Netherlands will join West Germany and Belgium in building a fast-breeding atomic reactor, with Dutch participation costs amounting to 15 percent of the total in the next seven or eight years, Dutch officials report. Germany will pay 70 percent of the costs, the spokesmen say. The need for increasing energy resources in the face of a rising demand for electricity, heat pollution, were cited by the spokesmen as reasons for the decision to test a prototype of a fast-breeding reactor.

Despite Decline in Europe

Holland's Top Four Firms Stay Buoyant

ROTTERDAM (AP)—The European economic decline has hurt the economy of the Netherlands but four major Dutch companies have been mostly unaffected, Barron's Financial Weekly reports.

Big business here is so big it counts the Dutch market of limited importance. The country's largest employer, Philips Gloeilampenfabriek, makes only 9 percent of its sales at home. Hence rising Dutch labor costs and poor sales in West Germany have had relatively little impact on profits.

Four companies headquartered in Holland boast combined sales that exceed this country's \$31 billion gross national product. They include the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Unilever NV, Philips and AKZO.

In the third quarter of 1971, latest period for which figures are available, all four increased their sales compared with the like period the year before. Only Unilever, however, managed to increase its net profit.

Surplus of Oil

Royal Dutch Shell officials admit they failed to foresee either the current slowdown in European business or the warm winter. Hence the embarrassing surplus of oil, which is putting pressure on European prices exactly when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is raising petroleum costs. Freight rates for tankers chartered at the top of the market are eating into profits, too. Four fourth-quarter results seem bound to be repeated in the whole first half of 1972.

Beyond that point, company economists see an upturn in European business, resulting in part from reflationary measures taken by governments that face elections next year in Germany and France, and in part from a more prosperous United States. By the end of the year, they predict, growth rates in Europe will be back on the historical upward trend.

Dutch mutual funds that are the principal stockholders in Royal Dutch Shell find this analysis a trifle sanguine. They say earnings could fall to \$4 a share this year, and warn that anything less than that would endanger the dividend because of the company's heavy capital needs.

It is not only that oil production costs are rising. There are also the expensive diversification moves made several years ago, at a time when cash flow seemed ample. Since then, the group has had to borrow heavily from the Eurodollar market, further burdening a balance sheet that has been deteriorating for a decade. Debt currently stands at \$3 billion.

France Says Reserves Of Currency Decline

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—French gold and foreign currency reserves declined by 17 million francs in January to 39.217 billion francs, the Finance Ministry announced today.

It is the first monthly decline since last October and compares with a gain of 1.98 billion francs in December. The ministry attributed the decline to operations on the foreign exchange market last month.

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Securities—Euro deposits—Money Exchange

Japan Signs Pact Limiting Textile Exports to EEC

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Common Market and Japan signed an agreement today limiting Japanese cotton textile exports.

Japan agreed to limit exports in the three years ending Sept. 30, 1973, to a yearly amount 12 percent higher than quotas established in 1970, an EEC spokesman said.

The accord covers all products except yarn and replaces separate agreements between EEC countries and Japan. It sets limits of 5,810 tons a year on fabrics and 6,335 tons on finished goods. In return the EEC dropped formal quotas on these products.

In 1970, actual shipments amounted to only 3,804 tons, an EEC source said, well below the old quota. But for certain countries, shipments were closer to previous limits than for others, so the new accord gives Japan more flexibility.

The accord is in the framework of the long-term international agreement on cotton textiles which the EEC has signed with India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan and Egypt.

Italy's Cost of Living Index Up Three Points

ROME, Feb. 7 (Reuters).—Italy's wage-related cost of living index rose three points to 178 in the November to January period, following a two-point rise in the previous three months, the Central Statistical Institute said today.

Each point rise in the index causes an automatic 80-billion-lire (about \$1 billion) increase in the annual wage costs of industry, commerce and farming. The latest rise is effective from Feb. 1 until April 30. The index is based on June 1956 equalling 100.

Tourism Up in Greece

ATHENS, Feb. 7 (AP)—Tourists spent a record \$305 million in Greece last year, up 48 percent from 1970, the national tourist organization said. The number of tourists rose 40 percent to 2.36 million.

U.S. Output, Orders Seen On Increase

But Survey Says Costs Of Raw Materials Rise

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Business picked up again in January, but there was a sharp increase in the number of companies paying higher prices for raw materials and component parts, according to purchasing executives.

The latest survey of 250 members of the National Association of Purchasing Management shows strong gains in both new orders and production during the month. Increases in income orders were reported by 41 percent of those surveyed, up from 29 percent in December, and the highest percentage reporting month-to-month gains in more than four years. Declines were posted by 14 percent in January, down from 17 percent in December.

Production gains were reported by 37 percent of the purchasing agents in January, up from 25 percent in December. About 11 percent reported lower output, compared with 14 percent in December.

But for the second consecutive month, there was a considerable increase in the number of members saying they paid higher prices for raw materials and component parts. Some 65 percent said they encountered price boosts, up from 53 percent in December and only 4 percent in November.

Company Reports

Allied Supermarkets

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	280.14	219.44
Profits (millions)	0.62	1.35
Per Share	0.15	—

Beaback & Wilcox

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	264.5	239.7
Profits (millions)	5.55	3.75
Per Share	0.46	0.30
Year		
Revenue (millions)	959.1	828.4
Profits (millions)	20.5	10.02
Per Share	1.07	0.51

Crowell-Collier

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	107.51	101.4
Profits (millions)	4.3	1.42
Per Share	0.29	0.09

Honeywell

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	578.8	511.1
Profits (millions)	35.31	20.7
Per Share	1.96	1.20
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,948.1	1,821.2
Profits (millions)	85.72	57.46
Per Share	3.70	3.34

Int. Nickel of Canada

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	175.4	252.9
Profits (millions)	7.86	47.93
Per Share	0.11	0.64
Year		
Revenue (millions)	789.2	1,055.8
Profits (millions)	84.2	208.59
Per Share	1.20	2.80

Standard Brands

	1971	1970
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	330.2	311.7
Profits (millions)	11.99	10.89
Per Share	0.89	0.81
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,271.9	1,119.8
Profits (millions)	39.59	37.46
Per Share	2.96	2.80

Big Board Prices Drop In New Profit-Taking

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Stock prices retreated today, with numerous glamour issues sharing in the weakness, as volume also fell on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 2.71 to 903.97. The turnover of 16.53 million shares, featured by what some analysts described as further profit-taking, compared with the previous session's 17.89 million.

Glamour issues displaying the biggest point losses on the active list were Winnebago Industries, down 4 3/4 to 61 3/8, and Polaroid, down 3 3/4 to 98 3/8.

The weakness in Winnebago, the largest producer of motor homes, followed the weekend announcement that General Motors plans to enter the motor-home market in early 1973, thereby confirming long-rumored rumors within the industry.

Winnebago ranked as the Big Board's top performer last year, compiling a price gain of 466 percent. The stock, adjusted for splits, sold as low as \$2 a share in 1968.

GM eased 1/8 to 80 1/8. Although its entry into the motor home industry could affect other companies, sales from this new source would play a relatively minor role at first within GM's own vast industrial complex.

Adverse Report
Polaroid suffered from an appraisal in Barron's that cited "the likelihood of skimpy earnings, certainly through the first half and possibly through most of 1973."

Union Corp., the volume leader, ran up 2 7/8 to 19 7/8 and set a 1971-72 high in the process. For the second trading day in a row—the stock gained 2 1/4 on Friday—Union ranked as both the best point gainer on the active list and the leading percentage gainer on the entire exchange.

The company has applied to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to test its soft contact lens on human beings.

Despite the generally easier tone of the market, 85 issues posted 1971-72 highs while only a single stock registered a low for this period. There were 670 advances and 775 declines.

Wake of Winnebago
With Winnebago falling sharply in the motor-home field, two leading producers of mobile homes and recreational vehicles also turned downward. Fleetwood Enterprises dropped 1 to 39 7/8, while Skyline Corp. declined 1 1/4 to 55 1/4.

A pair of recent favorites were clipped by profit-taking in brick trading. International Chemical & Nuclear fell 2 to 33 7/8. Tool Research dropped 3 3/8 to 56 7/8. Glamour-stock losers included Levitz Furniture, down 3 3/4 to 136, Simplicity Pattern, off 2 to 150, Digital Equipment, down 4 1/2 to 88 3/4, Texas Instruments, down 2 1/2 to 132, and Corning Glass, off 3 1/2 to 219.

Meanwhile, prices on the American Stock Exchange finished slightly lower in active trading. The exchange's price index was off 0.04 at 27.34. Declines outnumbered advances by 568 to 447. In the OTC market, the NASDAQ industrial index managed to close ahead 0.11 at 128.56. However, of the 3,865 NASDAQ issues traded, 746 declined, 752 rose and 1,369 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Penn Life, 34 1/2, unchanged, Fenn Fidelity Corp., 40 1/4, up 5/8, Photon, 13 1/4, up 5/8, and

NYSE Sees Foreign Buying

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Foreign investors will sharply increase their holdings of U.S. stocks this year, according to a study by the New York Stock Exchange.

The study predicts foreigners will increase their holdings of U.S. equity securities by a record \$3 billion this year. That would be well above the previous record of just over \$2 billion set in the 1968 bull market.

The projection is roughly in line with forecasts made in recent months by other private economists. All, of course, are based on a sharp rebound of the U.S. economy which would augur well for equity investments.

Watney Takeover Rumors Denied

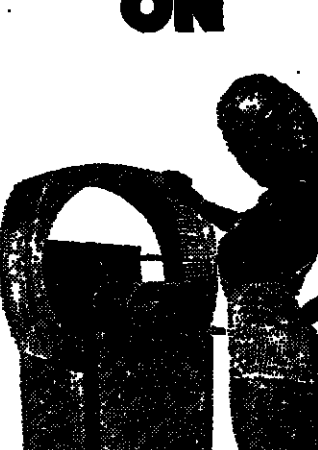
NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—A spokesman for Liggett & Myers said today it was "absolutely not true" that the company had offered to acquire Watney Mann Ltd. of Britain.

Earlier, Watney Mann stock moved up 8 pence to 186 on the London Stock Exchange on the rumors. A Watney spokesman said no approaches had been received from any would-be bidders.

Meanwhile, Watney revived its takeover offer for International Distillers & Vintners Ltd. (IDV) to two Watney shares and 30 pence cash for every three IDV shares, valuing IDV shares at 140 pence each.

The first offer was 13 of its own shares for 30 IDV shares, which valued each IDV share at 120 pence.

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[illegible]

-1977-78 Stocks and S&P 100s, First, High Low Last, Chgs

113%	22	34	34	34	12	12	12	12	12	22	22	22	22	22
114%	24	36	36	36	14	14	14	14	14	24	24	24	24	24
115%	26	38	38	38	16	16	16	16	16	26	26	26	26	26
116%	28	40	40	40	18	18	18	18	18	28	28	28	28	28
117%	30	42	42	42	20	20	20	20	20	30	30	30	30	30
118%	32	44	44	44	22	22	22	22	22	32	32	32	32	32
119%	34	46	46	46	24	24	24	24	24	34	34	34	34	34
120%	36	48	48	48	26	26	26	26	26	36	36	36	36	36
121%	38	50	50	50	28	28	28	28	28	38	38	38	38	38
122%	40	52	52	52	30	30	30	30	30	40	40	40	40	40
123%	42	54	54	54	32	32	32	32	32	42	42	42	42	42
124%	44	56	56	56	34	34	34	34	34	44	44	44	44	44
125%	46	58	58	58	36	36	36	36	36	46	46	46	46	46
126%	48	60	60	60	38	38	38	38	38	48	48	48	48	48
127%	50	62	62	62	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50
128%	52	64	64	64	42	42	42	42	42	52	52	52	52	52
129%	54	66	66	66	44	44	44	44	44	54	54	54	54	54
130%	56	68	68	68	46	46	46	46	46	56	56	56	56	56
131%	58	70	70	70	48	48	48	48	48	58	58	58	58	58
132%	60	72	72	72	50	50	50	50	50	60	60	60	60	60
133%	62	74	74	74	52	52	52	52	52	62	62	62	62	62
134%	64	76	76	76	54	54	54	54	54	64	64	64	64	64
135%	66	78	78	78	56	56	56	56	56	66	66	66	66	66
136%	68	80	80	80	58	58	58	58	58	68	68	68	68	68
137%	70	82	82	82	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70
138%	72	84	84	84	62	62	62	62	62	72	72	72	72	72
139%	74	86	86	86	64	64	64	64	64	74	74	74	74	74
140%	76	88	88	88	66	66	66	66	66	76	76	76	76	76
141%	78	90	90	90	68	68	68	68	68	78	78	78	78	78
142%	80	92	92	92	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80
143%	82	94	94	94	72	72	72	72	72	82	82	82	82	82
144%	84	96	96	96	74	74	74	74	74	84	84	84	84	84
145%	86	98	98	98	76	76	76	76	76	86	86	86	86	86
146%	88	100	100	100	78	78	78	78	78	88	88	88	88	88
147%	90	102	102	102	80	80	80	80	80	90	90	90	90	90
148%	92	104	104	104	82	82	82	82	82	92	92	92	92	92
149%	94	106	106	106	84	84	84	84	84	94	94	94	94	94
150%	96	108	108	108	86	86	86	86	86	96	96	96	96	96
151%	98	110	110	110	88	88	88	88	88	98	98	98	98	98
152%	100	112	112	112	90	90	90	90	90	100	100	100	100	100
153%	102	114	114	114	92	92	92	92	92	102	102	102	102	102
154%	104	116	116	116	94	94	94	94	94	104	104	104	104	104
155%	106	118	118	118	96	96	96	96	96	106	106	106	106	106
156%	108	120	120	120	98	98	98	98	98	108	108	108	108	108
157%	110	122	122	122	100	100	100	100	100	110	110	110	110	110
158%	112	124	124	124	102	102	102	102	102	112	112	112	112	112
159%	114	126	126	126	104	104	104	104	104	114	114	114	114	114
160%	116	128	128	128	106	106	106	106	106	116	116	116	116	116
161%	118	130	130	130	108	108	108	108	108	118	118	118	118	118
162%	120	132	132	132	110	110	110	110	110	120	120	120	120	120
163%	122	134	134	134	112	112	112	112	112	122	122	122	122	122
164%	124	136	136	136	114	114	114	114	114	124	124	124	124	124
165%	126	138	138	138	116	116	116	116	116	126	126	126	126	126
166%	128	140	140	140	118	118	118	118	118	128	128	128	128	128
167%	130	142	142	142	120	120	120	120	120	130	130	130	130	130
168%	132	144	144	144	122	122	122	122	122	132	132	132	132	132
169%	134	146	146	146	124	124	124	124	124	134	134	134	134	134
170%	136	148	148	148	126	126	126	126	126	136	136	136	136	136
171%	138	150	150	150	128	128	128	128	128	138	138	138	138	138
172%	140	152	152	152	130	130	130	130	130	140	140	140	140	140
173%	142	154	154	154	132	132	132	132	132	142	142	142	142	142
174%	144	156	156	156	134	134	134	134	134	144	144	144	144	144
175%	146	158	158	158	136	136	136	136	136	146	146	146	146	146
176%	148	160	160	160	138	138	138	138	138	148	148	148	148	148
177%	150	162	162	162	140	140	140	140	140	150	150	150	150	150
178%	152	164	164	164	142	142	142	142	142	152	152	152	152	152
179%	154	166	166	166	144	144	144	144	144	154	154	154	154	154
180%	156	168	168	168	146	146	146	146	146	156	156	156	156	156
181%	158	170	170	170	148	148	148	148	148	158	158	158	158	158
182%	160	172	172	172	150	150	150	150	150	160	160	160	160	160
183%	162	174	174	174	152	152	152	152	152	162	162	162	162	162
184%	164	176	176	176	154	154	154	154	154	164	164	164	164	164
185%	166	178	178	178	156	156	156	156	156	166	166	166	166	166
186%	168	180	180	180	158	158	158	158	158	168	168	168	168	168
187%	170	182	182	182	160	160	160	160	160	170	170	170	170	170
188%	172	184	184	184	162	162	162	162	162	172	172	172	172	172
189%	174	186	186	186	164	164	164	164	164	174	174	174	174	174
190%	176	188	188	188	166	166	166	166	166	176	176	176	176	176
191%	178	190	190	190	168	168	168	168	168	178	178	178	178	178
192%	180	192	192	192	170	170	170	170	170	180	180	180	180	180
193%	182	194	194	194	172	172	172	172	172	182	182	182	182	182
194%	184	196	196	196	174	174	174	174	174	184	184	184	184	184
195%	186	198	198	198	176	176	176	176	176	186	186	186	186	186
196%	188	200	200	200	178	178	178	178	178	188	188	188	188	188
197%	190	202	202	202	180	180	180	180	180	190	190	190	190	190
198%	192	204	204	204	182	182	182	182	182	192	192	192	192	192
199%	194	206	206	206	184	184	184	184	184	194	194	194	194	194
200%	196	208	208	208	186	186	186	186	186	196	196	196	196	196
201%	198	210	210	210	188	188	188	188	188	198	198	198	198	198
202%	200	212	212	212	190	190	190	190	190	200	200	200	200	200
203%	202	214	214	214	192	192	192	192	192	202	202	202	202	202
204%	204	216	216	216	194	194	194	194	194	204	204	204	204	204
205%	206	218	218	218	196	196	196	196	196	206	206	206	206	206
206%	208	220	220	220	198	198	198	198	198	208	208	208	208	208
207%	210	222	222	222	200	200	200	200	200	210	210	210	210	210
208%	212	224	224	224	202	202	202	202	202	212	212	212	212	212
209%	214	226	226	226	204	204	204	204	204	214	214	214	214	214
210%	216	228	228	228	206	206	206	206	206	216	216	216	216	216
211%	218	230	230	230	208	208	208	208	208	218	218	218	218	218
212%	220	232	232	232	210	210	210	210	210	220	220	220	220	220
213%	222	234	234	234	212	212	212	212	212	222	222	222	222	222
214%	224	236	236	236	214	214	214	214	214	224	224	224	224	224
215%	226	238	238	238	216	216	216	216	216	226	226	226	226	226
216%	228	240	240	240	218	218	218	218	218					

U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

AUG	3.23%	3.24%	3.1
Sep	3.10	3.70%	3.
Nov	3.00%	3.01%	2.

Omn High Low Close				Priv. Cons.
WHEAT				
Mar	1.34 1/2	1.40 1/2	1.39 1/2	1.39 1/2
May	1.31 1/4	1.36 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.31 1/4
Sep	1.29 1/4	1.34 1/4	1.29 1/4	1.29 1/4
Market Summary				
Feb. 7, '73				
Meat Activities—New York				
Union Corp	42,540	99¢	+29¢	
Armstrong	18,000	99¢	+29¢	
Intech Nuc	184,000	99¢	+36¢	
US Fidelity	376,000	42 1/2	-1¢	
Brady	174,000	99¢	+29¢	
Tool Repch	194,000	50¢	+24¢	
Alco	144,000	99¢	+29¢	
Alexanders	144,000	99¢	+24¢	
Gillette Co	142,000	39 1/4	-1¢	
Gu	142,000	39 1/4	-1¢	
Gen Elec	329,000	99¢	+24¢	
Winnipeg	71,500	67 1/2	+1 1/2	
Polaroid	110,000	69 1/2	+1 1/2	
Am Airtel	101,000	49¢	+1 1/2	
Am Airtel	101,000	49¢	+1 1/2	
SOYBEAN OIL				
Mar	91.18	11.18	91.08	91.16
May	91.18	11.18	91.08	91.16
Aug	91.18	11.18	91.08	91.16
Sep	91.18	11.18	91.08	91.16
Oct	91.18	10.85	90.84	90.83
Nov	91.18	10.75	90.74	90.74
Dec	91.18	10.75	90.74	90.74
Jan	91.18	10.75	90.74	90.74
SOYBEAN MEAL				
Mar	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
May	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Aug	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Sep	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Oct	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Nov	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Dec	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
Jan	85.50	85.50	85.50	85.50
SILVER				
Feb	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Mar	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Apr	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
May	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Jun	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Jul	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Aug	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Sep	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Oct	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Nov	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Dec	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Jan	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Feb	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Mar	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
Apr	1.30	5.10	1.29	6.37
May	1			

stocks: 16,930,000 shares.
stocks: 2,587,500 shares.

PUBLIC COMPANY UNDERWRITERS

Ratio, 18 stocks: 16.1 percent.
Average price, 18 stocks: \$62.88.
New 1971-72 block: 15% down 1.
Issues traded in: 1,768.
Advances: 670; declines: 778; no-
changed: 524.
N.Y. stock index: 56.07 —0.19; in-
dustrial: 65.74 —0.20; transpor-
tation: 52.47 —0.13; utility: 58.99
—0.14; finance: 72.88 —0.30.

Most Active—American

Anthony Ind	109,200	24%	—54
Salem Corp	109,200	15%	—
Alleg. Ind.	59,200	7%	+14
Wraher Co.	47,100	15%	+1
Allied Art.	46,600	5%	—4
Conover	45,800	16%	—6
Chmp Hom	42,700	5%	+13
Kaiser Ind	33,500	5%	—4
Mobile Ind	32,600	4%	—35
ards Co.	36,700	11%	+15

Approx total stock sales \$390,000
Stock sales year ago \$277,660

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
100	99 1/2	99 1/2	100

- We are a responsible Canadian mail-order operation carrying on business in Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.
- We have an impressive 6-year earnings record with profits in six figures after income taxes.
- If you are well organized to take a company public, we can offer you an exceptionally well-organized company with responsible and astute management.

President will be in Frankfurt and Zurich from February 15 to 25;

Please write to Box D3,032, Herold, Paris, advising most suitable time to meet with your company.

Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
36 Ind	902.28	912.61	898.99	903.97	-2.71
20 Trn	235.87	237.51	233.75	234.76	-1.13
115 UN	114.84	115.38	113.75	114.32	-1.23
65 6M	317.21	318.82	312.95	315.61	-1.23

Standard & Poor's

	High	Close	H.O.
426 Industri	116.94	115.80	115.34
30 Bond	45.98	45.97	45.42
56 UTIL	58.49	57.84	57.87
500 Stocks	108.48	108.07	104.86

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares	Day Sales	%Short
Feb. 4	301,088	308,181	3.42
Feb. 5	322,908	346,799	5.51
Feb. 6	327,217	378,338	3.10
Feb. 7	320,506	327,386	1.91
Jan. 31	253,495	504,555	0.57

*These totals are included in the sales figure.

[illegible]

Wiesenberger Adds A New Dimension To Mutual Fund Performance Reporting

With an intimate knowledge gathered over thirty years of yesterdays, the Wiesenberger organization has designed a mutual fund reporting service for tomorrow—"The Wiesenberger Mutual Fund Performance Monthly."

This new performance reporting service combines the best of the old methods with the new computer technology.

"The Wiesenberger Mutual Fund Performance Monthly" will provide Alpha and Beta—a method of

performance evaluation suggested in the recent SEC institutional investors' study—on each mutual fund listed. (Greatly over-simplified, Alpha reflects portfolio selectivity; Beta reflects market sensitivity or risk.) It will also show per cent change in net asset value for the latest month, the year to date, the last twelve months and the previous year.

Moreover, "The Wiesenberger Mutual Fund Performance Monthly" will be the only service of its kind to cover the latest five and ten year periods. Mutual funds will be ranked for per cent change in net asset value for all periods . . . and for the Alpha value. We believe that the inclusion of five and ten year periods plus Alpha and Beta represents a major breakthrough in mutual fund

The new "Wiesenberger Mutual Fund Performance Monthly" is designed to provide a realistic, balanced evaluation system to fill the needs of the professional investor as the mutual fund industry enters an era of unprecedented growth and progress.

This new service will be available to qualified professional inventors starting on March 1

professional investors starting on March 1.

Wiesenberger

Wiederberger
 FRAUEN-RECHEN

FINANCIAL SERVICES

[illegible]

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- We are a responsible Canadian mail-order operation carrying on business in Canada, U.S.A. and Europe.
- We have an impressive 6-year earnings record with profits in six figures after income taxes.
- If you are well organized to take a company public, we can offer you an exceptionally well-organized company with responsible and astute management.

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Please write to Box D.332, Havill, Paris, advising most suitable time

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[illegible]

Wiesenberger
FINANCIAL SERVICES

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*) and *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*) were determined using the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The concentration of Chl *a* and Chl *b* was expressed as $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

[illegible]

PEANUTS

YOU SEEM BOTHERED BY SOMETHING, CHARLIE BROWN.

I KEEP HAVING THIS DAYDREAM... I SEE MYSELF YEARS FROM NOW AT A HUGE BANQUET...

THE MASTER OF CEREMONIES IS INTRODUCING THE HEAD TABLE, AND WHEN HE GETS TO ME, I AM INTRODUCED AS A "FORMER GREAT."

BEFORE YOU CAN BE A "FORMER GREAT," CHARLIE BROWN, YOU HAVE TO BE A "GREAT."

THAT'S WHAT BOTHERS ME!

B.C.

HAPPY ANNIVERSARY, MAUDE!

THANKS, ZELDA.

* SIGH... I WISH MY HAROLD WAS AS THOUGHTFUL AS YOUR JAKE.

L.I.L. ABNER

AH IS SO CLEAN, MY OLE PAIS TURNS BACK ON ME.

AH IS A GOB! OUTCAST!!

NOBODY LOVES ME??

BEETLE BAILEY

WHAT'S THAT RACKET?

IT'S OTTO HAVING AN ACCIDENT.

STOP THAT, OTTO!

YOU'D HOWL TOO IF THEY SPENT TWO BILLION ON A MOON SHOT AND YOU WERE STILL SLEEPING IN A WOODEN BOX.

MISS PEACH

NO, IRA, WE DO NOT GIVE COMPLETION NOTES.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGY.

THEN HOW WILL THE WORLD KNOW I'M CURED?

BUZZ SAWYER

NO NAMES, OFFICER! WE MUST NOT HAVE OUR NAMES ON THE POLICE RECORDS.

YES, THE FIGHT WAS OVER NOTHING, WE'RE WILLING TO PAY THE FINE AND FORGET IT.

IT WAS BY NO MEANS "NOTHING," OFFICER. YOU'LL SEE BY THIS WASHINGTON NEWSPAPER THAT THIS WOMAN, MRS. DELBERT RICH, WAS MYSTERICIOUSLY DISAPPEARED.

I'M A PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR ENGAGED BY MR. RICH TO PROVE HIS WIFE IS ALIVE AND TO CLEAR HIS NAME.

I MIGHT KNOW THAT FINK, DELBERT, WAS BACK OF THIS!

WIZARD of ID

HEY, DUKE... CAN YOU LET ME HAVE FIVE UNTIL FRIDAY?

AWAY BEGGAR! I KNOW THESE NOT!

HE KNOWS ME NOT?

SORRY, BUNG... I CAN'T RECOGNIZE YOU, CIT OF UNIFORM.

REX MORGAN M.D.

YOU PROBABLY WON'T WANT TO SLEEP IN YOUR HOUSE TONIGHT, PROFESSOR! IT'LL TAKE DAYS TO GET THE SMELL OF SMOKE OUT!

CAN I GO INSIDE NOW AND TAKE A LOOK?

I'D RATHER YOU WAITED UNTIL WE'VE CHECKED IT OUT THOROUGHLY!

ALEX, ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?

I THINK SO, SUZY... BUT I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT! SOMEONE DELIBERATELY SET MY HOUSE ON FIRE!

POGO

I'VE WRITTEN A VALENTINE IN RESPONSE TO THE ONE THAT HIT ME ON THE HEAD.

IN THE ENDLESS GLOWN OF THE BURNING WORLD, DAY BEARS IS A BURNING... A BURNING... A BURNING...

WE'RE GOING DOWN!

NO, DOESN'T RHYME... Amblazomed there on A. m. of Love, To Thee, O, State One, Top...

GLUBLEY BLIN...

RHYMES!

RIP KIRBY

AS A TIPS RECORDER PLAYS, RICHARD'S GIRL FRIENDS TO SPEAK BEFORE THE CAMERA.

GREAT SCOTT! I'VE HEARD OF CAPTIVE AUDIENCES, BUT NOT EVEN TV USUALLY HAS TO TIE PEOPLE UP!

JOHNNY PARAGON IS THE OPPOSITE OF EVERYTHING HIS NAME STANDS FOR. HE IS THE MOST EVIL PERSON I HAVE EVER KNOWN...

BLONDIE

MR. OTHERS—I MADE A SLIGHT ERROR ON THE BOOP CONTRACT.

OH, A FEW PENNIES ONE WAY OR OTHER WON'T MATTER—HOW MUCH IS THE ERROR?

THIRTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.

HE'S GOING TO GET ULCERS IF HE KEEPS LETTING LITTLE THINGS LIKE THAT UPSET HIM.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagrammed deal South could have diagnosed a bad trump break and found the means to overcome it. Four hearts in the normal contract, which was reached by the route shown.

West led a low club, South won with the ace in his hand and led a heart to dummy's king. East took his ace and returned the diamond four, which West won with the ace after South had played low. West shifted back to clubs, and South made the mistake of ruffing in his hand and playing the heart queen, hoping that West had begun with a doubleton jack. From that point the contract had no chance.

Had South thought harder he could have worked out this heart distribution.

NORTH		WEST		EAST	
♠ Q104	♠ K108	♠ K9532	♠ A74	♠ QJ42	♠ Q7632
♥ 10	♥ KQ8743	♥ A85	♥ Q76432	♥ A8	♥ Q763
♦ K9532	♦ A74	♦ A85	♦ Q76432	♦ A8	♦ Q763
♣ 982	♣ K108	♣ 982	♣ K108	♣ 982	♣ K108

South (D)

♠ A875	♠ Q7653	♠ K9	♠ A
--------	---------	------	-----

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♣	1♠	2♠	Pass
2NT	Pass	3♥	Pass
4♥	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club two.

DENNIS THE MENACE

IF YOU'DA LIVED BACK IN THOSE DAYS, MOM, I BET YOU COULDA BEEN A PRINCESS' STEAD OF A HOUSEWIFE!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GITHE

DEBIA

CIMTRE

ABAANN

YOU

What happens when you encourage a gambler?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

YOU

Yesterday's Jumbles: INEPT WEARY UNTRUE CIPHER

Answers: Unusual to have a warm relationship with this—WINTER

BOOKS

THE ARNHEITER AFFAIR

By Neil Sheehan. Random House. 304 pp. Illustrated. \$7.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PERHAPS you had an opportunity to read the original version of Neil Sheehan's remarkable story of Lt. Col. Marcus Arnheiter as it appeared in 'The New York Times Sunday Magazine' on Aug. 11, 1968. I recalled it as I began to read 'The Arnheiter Affair,' Sheehan's book-length account of the commander's strange career, and I wondered seriously how the original version could possibly be improved upon. In cynical point of fact, I wondered if this wasn't a case of fattening up what was essentially a magazine article. Might not such lengthy treatment actually dilute the power of what in its original treatment had been a small but potent drama symbolic, perhaps, of the whole war in Southeast Asia? Mightn't this be old news warmed over?

Well, my trepidations could not have been more inappropriate. Not only is this story of a real-life "Caine Mutiny" more compelling in its detailed version, but Sheehan has added several new dimensions to his account. For instance, by beginning his account at the point in the affair when powerful pro-Arneiter forces were in the publicity saddle and it looked from the outside as if the Navy really had gooted by removing him from his shipboard command, Sheehan demonstrates how easy it is for even a conscientious reporter to be fooled by appearances as well as what hard fighting it takes to get beneath what may seem a clear-cut situation. In his conclusion, Sheehan criticizes not only the Navy for lacking a system of scrutiny by some independent authority like that of the Army's inspector general, but also the nation's newspapers as well, for being too easily prey to "the techniques of the government propaganda and the public relations man."

And while it was tempting to read Sheehan's original story as a drama of hawks versus doves, and to see the career of Commander Arnheiter himself as either symbolic of American imperialism run amok or an instance of the stalwart warrior undone by a gang of Vietnam, the book makes clear that no such easy conclusions can be drawn. We may have wanted a morality play, but Sheehan's careful contrasting of appearances and realities shows that nothing in the affair can be symbolized. Life on board the USS Vance may have imitated the art of Herman Wouk's "The Caine Mutiny" up to a point, but there is no place here for Barney

Greenwald's showdown speech about loyalty above all. Sheehan was wise to limit his discussion of the lessons to be drawn to three brief paragraphs. "The Arnheiter affair was a human one. As for the story itself: In the magazine piece, the events appeared bizarre, unreal, fantastic. A Navy officer appears out of nowhere and sets in motion mad plans to engage the Viet Cong single-handedly by using the deck of a 16-foot speedboat complete with flying tiger teeth painted on its bow. Crew rebels. Captain is exposed and relieved of his command. It had an air of madcap comedy about it, it seemed an incident outside the grim reality of the war in Southeast Asia.

Whereas in the book-length treatment the drama builds subtly, detail by meticulous detail. We meet Arnheiter through the apprehensive eyes of the crew, fresh from the command of a captain they disliked but respected. We share the dismay of the engineering officer when he discovers on a briefing tour of the engine room that the new captain couldn't care less about the habits of the Vance's delicate engines: "In the middle of his briefing, Mason noticed that the captain had a kind of blank, billboard-ball expression on his boyish face. This guy hasn't been listening to a word I've said," he thought. "He's a million miles away." Arnheiter suddenly interrupted him. "Were your parents divorced?" he asked.

It was the little things that betrayed Arnheiter to his men: The decisions to move the wardroom telephone extension to within reach of the captain's chair, to supply himself with cigars out of the officers' funds and to force attendance at what struck some of the men (especially the Catholics) as Protestant services. It was the little things that slowly drove the men to destruction, destroyed their morale and created an atmosphere in which Arnheiter came close to being assassinated by a distraught sailor whom the captain had inadvertently embarrassed in front of the entire crew. And it is the little things that make Sheehan's account so compelling. The big things, like Arnheiter's willful disobedience of orders and his madcap schemes to engage the enemy, are extensions of these little things—jewels on the emperor's crown.

In fact, so compelling is Sheehan's accumulation of details—hypnotic is the building of psychology—that the book takes on a kind of hermetic reality, as if truth were not only stranger than fiction, but also more fictional as well. "There when one comes upon various actual documents in the appendices at the end, one is surprised by their authenticity and the sudden fresh realization that, yes, it all really happened; it's not invented. Which is about the only drawback of the book that I can think of."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Canadian physician

6 Vehicle

10 Gallery

14 N.H. city

15 Table item

16 Eur. capital

17 Cliffside

18 Organizer

19 Amos of baseball

20 Some tenants

22 "sana..."

23 Polytheistic

25 Steadying with ropes

27 Smooth

28 "...of—ray serene"

29 "...vous"

30 Scottish slopes

31 French spirit

34 Money of Brazil

35 "Caine Mutiny"

36 Relative of jug or polky

37 Fine fur Abbr.

38 Palm leaf

40 Vance

41 Leaf shape

43 Con men and shells

44 Muzzles

45 Hooks

46 Dismounted

49 Fine ash

51 Ritual guidebook

52 Ceiling

56 Kind of brother

57 Annoys

58 Dad

59 Caesar's self

60 German admiral

61 Does desk work

DOWN

1 Approves

2 Adjust

3 Strasberg of theater

4 Potential and kinetic

5 Abolishes

6 Egyptian native

7 Every, in Hamburg

8 Back-up force

9 Monk's feature

10 Pioneer in wireless telegraphy

11 Display

12 Hurl

13 Sleep fitfully

21 Direction: Abbr.

23 Kind of tiger

24 Caustic

26 Certain vote

27 Dies

28 Doctree surgery

30 Item for a certain lift

32 Exploits

33 Love god

36 Bestowed lavishly

38 Hong Kong or Asian

39 Allots

40 Chatter

42 Kind of baby

43 Auditor: Abbr.

44 Sailing vessel

46 Holy of South

48 Win a close victory, with "out"

49 Compass card

53 Friend in St. Lo

54 Morse code unit

55 Navy man: Abbr.

Best Frenchman Is 15th

Russi Leads Swiss Parade In Downhill; Collombin 2d

SAPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Switzerland has taken complete control of the Olympic Alpine skiing downhill gold medals as Bernhard Russi flashed to victory in the men's event today, the Swiss skier finished first.

It was only Saturday that the Swiss shocked the ski world when the 25-year-old Alpine skier, who had won the 1968 world championship in Val Gardena, Italy, won the downhill race.

Russi, 25, had won the world championship in Val Gardena, Italy, in 1968. This year he won the only men's downhill race in the world, the 1971-72 season, today's victory, though, was not a surprise.

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After today's race, Russi said: "The best man left in the race was me. The Austrian, who has won four World Cup races this season, reportedly watched the race on television. What he saw was the Swiss skier finish 1-2-4-5, and the French skier, who once controlled this event, finish 6-7-8-9-10. I was a better skier than he, and I took the silver medal as he finished 15th."

his career. He broke a vertebra when a snow fall fell on him during the filming of a James Bond movie, "Her Majesty's Secret Service."

Russi, 25, took today's course. He said: "The snow here was good and helped me a lot. I wasn't confident of winning, but I wanted to win a medal. I figured the biggest competition would come from my teammates and the Austrians, and he was right."

He also said he thought the French team had made a major tactical error in choosing to allow Duvalier to start from the 27th position.

The French had gambled that the "loose" course would be packed hard by the early racers and placed Duvalier in the second group. Instead, the race was conducted in brilliant sunshine and the course was hard and packed for the first seed and was ruined by the time Duvalier came down.

Collombin, 20, said: "After setting the best time in the non-stop I was too nervous, a feeling I have never experienced before in competition."



United Press International

U.S. 6 Upsets Czechs; Swedes Tie Russians

SAPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States and Sweden dealt blows to Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in Olympic ice hockey today, leaving the gold medal race wide open.

U. S. goalie Michael Curran, 27, turned aside 51 of 52 shots by the No. 2-ranked Czechoslovakians as the Americans pulled off a 5-1 upset. The Swedes put their biggest, toughest men into the lineup to the third period and they scored three goals to come from behind and tied the defending champion Soviet Union, 3-3.

That tied the Russians and Swedes tied for first place in Class A play, each with one victory and one tie. The No. 5-ranked Americans are now in the race for third place with one victory and a loss. The United States' next game in the round-robin tournament is against the Soviet Union Wednesday.

Poland. He suffered a broken arm hit by the stick of Marian Feter, who was handed a five-minute penalty for crosschecking. He now has a total of 16 penalty minutes for two games, including two major penalties.

The victory by the young American team stunned the Czechoslovakians, who have a six-to-seven-year edge in experience and were considered the No. 1 threat to dethrone the Soviet Union, which has won the last two Olympic gold medals in hockey.

First-Period Tie
The Americans held Czechoslovakia to a 1-1 tie in the first period and then found the range on three of their eight second-period shots on second-string Czechoslovak goalie Jiri Holacek.

Kevin Ahern fired in a 30-footer, Craig Sanner deflected in the blue line and Frank Sanders rocketed in a 40-footer.

U. S. coach Murray Williamson said his defense played well against the Czechoslovakians, and "I haven't seen better goaltending in a long while."

"The Czechs also played well but had a few bad breaks," he said. "When they were hot, so was our goaltending."

Williamson said he thought the tournament was wide open now. "Anybody can win this," he said. "I can see us coming home with a medal."

Curran said the defense had kept most of the Czechoslovak shooters 30 to 40 feet away from him. "They really are only taking 'the kind of shots that make a goalie look good,'" he said.

Bill Harris of Canada, the Swedish coach, said he reached back into his National Hockey League pro experience (mainly with the Toronto Maple Leafs) for his tactic of putting defenseman Thommie Bergman and Tommy Abrahamson on the attack.

Schenk said he had no ideas about retirement yet—"I'm only 27"—and he wanted to know if it was impossible for anyone to become a professional in speed skating.

Austria's Miss Schuba Takes Figure Skating

SAPORO, Japan, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Saskia Schuba was able to laugh back at her critics tonight while celebrating the greatest triumph of her career.

The tall, blonde Austrian girl, regarded by many as being ungraceful on ice, nevertheless was a clear-cut winner of the Olympic figure skating gold medal with a low of 9.0 and a 2,761.5 points after building a huge lead in the compulsory phase, at which she has no peer.

While Miss Schuba is the champion, there is no doubt that pretty, blonde Jane Lynn of Rockford, Ill., is the favorite of free skating—the crowd-pleasing, stylistic, ballet-on-ice that pays off in lucrative professional contracts. She put on the most scintillating performance of the evening before a capacity crowd at the Makomanai figure skating rink, and drew near-perfect marks from the panel of nine international judges. None of her scores fell below 5.5 of a possible 6.0.

This exhibition enabled Janet to move up one spot, into third place, earning her the bronze medal with 27.0 and a 2,683.1 points. Canada's Karen Magnusson, another exciting free skating stylist who had a score of 23.0 and a 2,673.2 points, was second. Julia Lynn Holmes of North Hollywood, Calif., who had been second after the compulsory stage, fell to fourth place with 23.0.

In contrast to Miss Lynn's high marks, Miss Schuba averaged only 5.8 for her free skating performance to music from "Man of La Mancha," a conservative performance that was all she required to protect the gold medal.

"I am very happy about it and I am very happy with my performance," said the 20-year-old Austrian, who surprisingly was a little less talkative than she had been last week.

Miss Schuba reiterated an earlier statement that she plans to retire from competitive skating after next month's world championships at Calgary, Canada. She says she will help her mother in a lumber business in Vienna.

Miss Magnusson, 19, said that during her performance, she had to music from Gershwin's Concerto in F, she received a lift from the receptive audience.

"I like to try and please the audience and if I feel I'm pleasing them, then I'm pleased myself."

Miss Schuba's performance was a far cry from the 15-kilometer cross-country race and to two East German victories in the huge competition.

East Germany forged to the top of the medal standings by winning all six medals awarded in the huge—a competition which most residents of the Games village know little about.

Boxing—At Houston, heavyweight Irish Jack O'Sullivan, scoring with a combination of left jab and right cross, won a unanimous 10-round decision over Charlie Harris. O'Sullivan, 6-foot-4 and weighing 245, scored his victory by scoring 10-0.

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Dutchman Schenk Skates to 3d Gold

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Wolfgang Scheidel and Anna Muller won the gold medals in the huge, which brought East Germany's first Olympic gold medal in the men's 10,000-meter race at Sapporo a year ago, was timed in 46:00.84 for second place and the silver medal.

Ivar Fornmo of Norway nosed out Finnish giant Juha Mieto in a furious battle for third place. Fornmo, 28, came across the finish line in 46:02.68 while the 6-foot-5 Mieto, also 28, was a fourth in 46:02.74.

He said afterwards he knew the triple Olympic gold medal was his about two thirds through the race when he was five seconds up on fellow Dutchman Cees Verkerk, who finished second.

"After nine laps or so I was about three seconds outside my world record and thought if I could keep around 35.5 (seconds per lap), I might be able to beat it," the 26-year-old physiotherapist student said.

But his lap times fell away slightly over the last 3.5 laps, though not enough to jeopardize his chances of the gold medal or the first Olympic triple in men's skating since Norwegian Rolf Andersen in 1952.

Other gold medals were given out today to a 24-year-old Swede, Alf Engvall, who made a farce out of the 15-kilometer cross-country race and to two East German victories in the huge competition.

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Summaries of Winter Olympics

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ABA Results

Sunday's Games
Dallas 107, Memphis 84 (Freeman 23; Jones 24, Williams 14).
Cincinnati 118, New York 108 (Dumars 23; Delany 31; Barty 10; McMillan 18).
Denver 115, Indiana 107 (Williams 24; Delany 18; Barty 10; McMillan 18).
Portland 144, Pittsburgh 117 (Cable 27; Long 24; Brierley 4; Thompson 30).
San Antonio 104, Houston 97 (Dumars 23; Delany 31; Barty 10; McMillan 18).
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Seattle 107, Phoenix 97 (Dumars 23; Delany 31; Barty 10; McMillan 18).
Utah 1

